

LIFE

JAN CLAYTON
IN
SHOW BOAT

WINSTON
CHURCHILL'S
SECRET WAR SPEECH
TO HOUSE OF COMMONS

JANUARY 28, 1946

10 CENTS

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION \$4.50

So famed, still few...

BUT THERE'LL BE MORE PARKER 51'S



"Writes dry with wet ink!"

EVEN its name carries a rare prestige. For this is the pen of many distinctions. Its balanced shaft urges you to write. Its hooded tip of costly Osmiridium starts at first touch; floats silently and with magic smoothness. And only the "51" is designed for satisfactory use of Parker "51" Ink that dries as it writes.

Small wonder you covet a "51" of your own! But even today, these "most wanted" pens are still too few. For no mass production methods

can create them. Every "51" is made with patient, precise, unhurried craftsmanship.

However, a "51" may be yours far sooner than you expect. See your Parker dealer now.

Parker 51's come in four colors: Black, Blue Cedar, Dove Gray, Cordovan Brown. \$12.50; \$15.00. Pencils, \$5.00; \$7.50. Sets, \$17.50 to \$80.00. Vacumatic Pens, \$8.75. Pencils, \$4.00.

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY
Janesville, Wisconsin and Toronto, Canada



HOW A PARKER PEN HELPED SAVE TWO PRISONERS OF THE JAPS

"My wife and I spent the last three years in a Jap War Prisoner Camp in the Philippines. At the time of our capture, fortunately, I had my Parker pen and was able to hold onto it until December, 1944.

"At that time, our rations were reduced to starvation levels. Then we learned, via the prison "grapevine", that our guards were willing to trade extra food for Parker fountain pens.

"I swapped my Parker with a Jap soldier for a kilo of rice which actually helped to save our lives. Thank Heaven I had a Parker pen to trade, for the Japs would not accept any other makes."*

**Typical of many letters from Americans liberated in the Philippines.*

PARKER "51"



Wet Feet? Cold Feet?

Look out for a Cold!

GARGLE WITH LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

THIS pleasant precaution, taken early and often, may help head off a cold or lessen its severity.

Wet or cold feet, like fatigue, drafts, sudden temperature changes, can lower body resistance so that germs called the "secondary invaders" find it easier to invade throat tissue. When they do, they produce much of the misery you know all too well.

How Listerine Antiseptic Can Help

This delightful antiseptic reaches way back on throat surfaces to kill millions of these "secondary invaders"...gives Nature a help-

ing hand in halting the mass invasion of germs.

Naturally, plenty of rest, warmth, and light foods will help immeasurably in fighting off the infection.

Fewer Colds in Tests

You need only look at Listerine's impressive record made in tests over 12 years to see how helpful it can be. Consider:

That those who gargled with Listerine Antiseptic twice a day had fewer colds and usually milder colds than those who did not gargle...and fewer sore throats.

LAMBERT PHARMACAL COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo:



Germs Reduced up to 96.7% in Tests

Fifteen minutes after a Listerine Antiseptic gargle tests showed bacterial reductions on mouth and throat surfaces ranging up to 96.7%, and up to 80% one hour after a Listerine Antiseptic gargle.

The "Secondary Invaders"

Below are some types of "secondary invaders," millions of which may exist on the mouth and throat surfaces.



TOP ROW, left to right: Pneumococcus Type III, Pneumococcus Type IV, Streptococcus Viridans, Friedlander's Bacillus. BOTTOM ROW, left to right: Streptococcus Hemolyticus, Bacillus Influenzae, Micrococcus Catarrhalis, Staphylococcus Aureus.

This One



56R3-APR-JSAK

Woman at her Worst

(How guilty are you?)



"Southern Exposure"

Now the bends are O. K. for some girls, but not for Helen—who suffers from shrinkage of the dress. And the pity of it is that it takes only a "Sanforized" label to make such a picture impossible! For a dress tagged "Sanforized" never shrinks out of fit—and out of style!



"The Tug-Tugger"

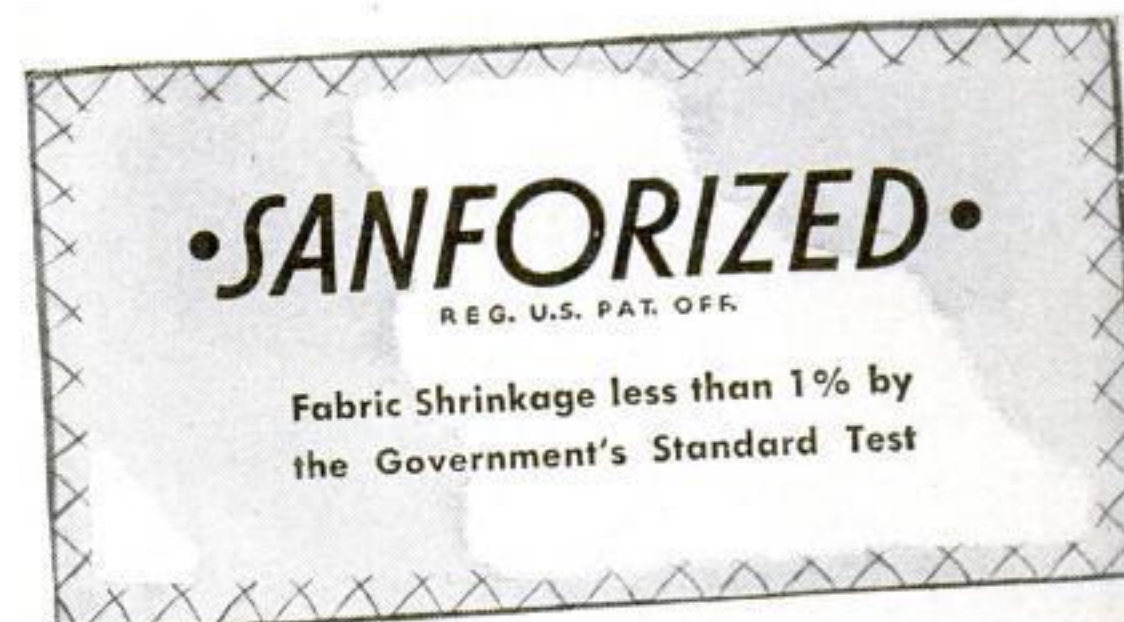
Particularly noticeable on street cars and busses. Ethel's legs haven't grown longer—her dress got shorter. Wouldn't have happened if she'd looked for a "Sanforized" label, and made sure her pretty dress would stay pretty—no matter how many times she washed it!

"The Goop-Droop"

Here's another unlovely picture—which is, alas, all too common. Eleanor bought a dress that was *too big*, to allow for shrinkage. Silly girl! So much smarter to buy a dress with a "Sanforized" label in your right size. For a "Sanforized" dress that fits when you buy it has its good lines for keeps! So whenever you're shopping, whatever you want to pay—look for the "Sanforized" label on every washable cotton!

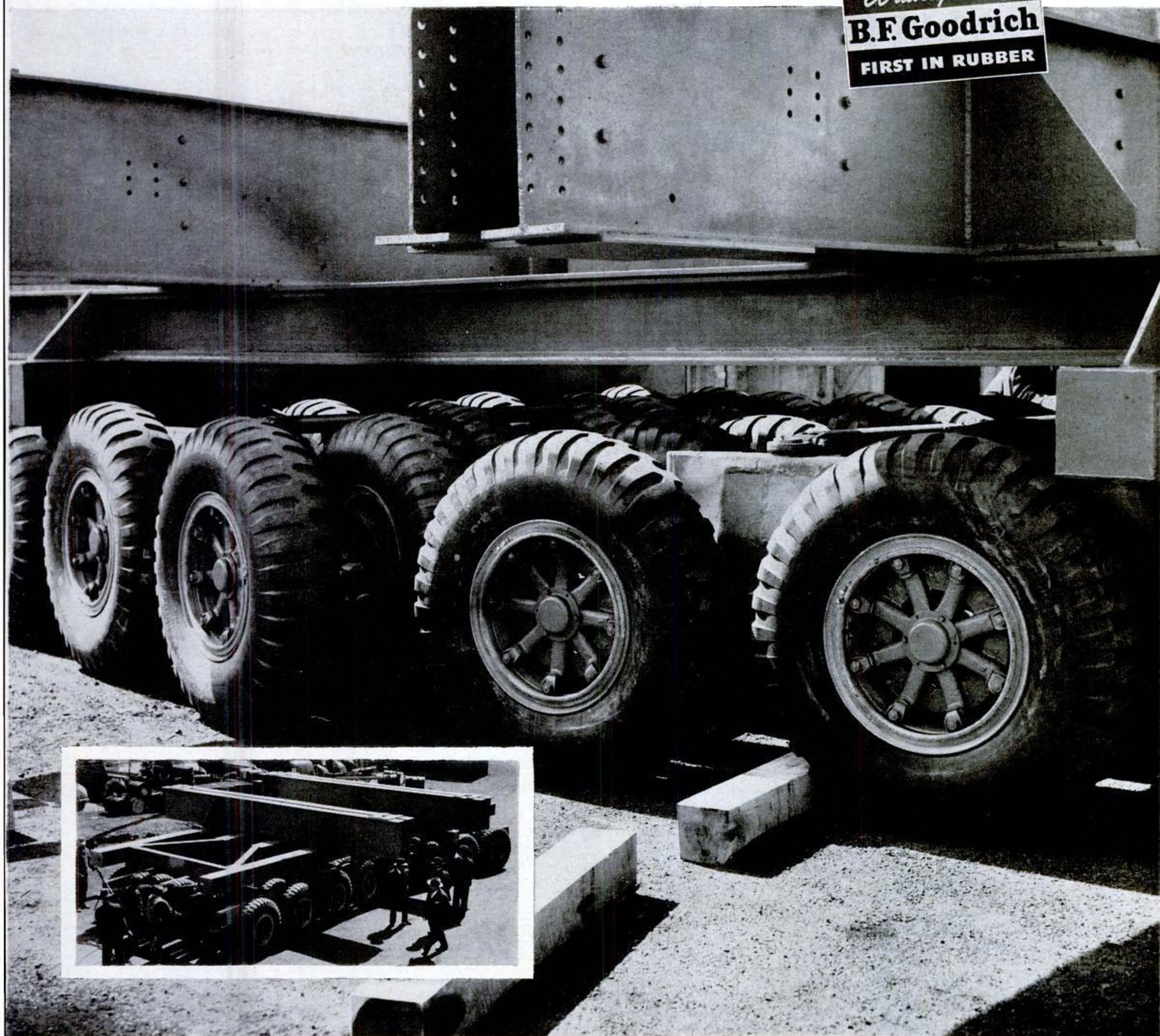


To keep on looking smart
—it's got to keep on FITTING!



"Sanforized": Checked standard of shrinkage. The "Sanforized" trade-mark is used on compressive pre-shrunk fabrics only when tests for residual shrinkage are regularly checked, through the service of the owners of the trade-mark, to insure maintenance of its established standard by users of the mark.
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

A development of
B.F. Goodrich
FIRST IN RUBBER



Trailer built by Rogers Brothers Corp.

\$12,000 worth of tires for one 30-mile trip

A typical example of B.F. Goodrich development in tires

ARMY engineers wanted a secret load moved to the middle of a western desert. It weighed 230 tons. Time was all-important. How to get it there? Build a railroad? That was costly and slow. Move it by truck? No truck or trailer ever built would carry this load.

It was decided to design and build a huge trailer—if tires could be found to carry the load. And the trailer had to be built in 30 days. Engineers came to B.F. Goodrich with their tire prob-

lem—found just what they were looking for. B.F. Goodrich built special truck tires based on the desert tire principle developed previously by the company. These are wide-bottomed tires that don't sink into soft sand. Tires that can carry a terrific load.

Sixty-four big B.F. Goodrich tires, each weighing 220 pounds, were mounted on the trailer—eight rows of tires, eight in each row. The trailer was more than 39 feet long, nearly 17 feet

wide, and weighed 73 tons. It was built to carry a total load of 300 tons—the heaviest load ever hauled on pneumatic tires.

Army tanks pushed and pulled the loaded trailer from the railroad siding to the desert. The load arrived safely and on schedule. Twelve thousand dollars' worth of tires, still usable on other vehicles but primarily made for this one trip that may have shortened the war.

This example of B.F. Goodrich ability to meet an unusual transporta-

tion problem is typical of the research and development carried on constantly by the company. One improvement leads to another. Improvements which mean better tires for trucks, cars, airplanes, farm vehicles, and industrial equipment. *The B.F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio.*

Truck Tires BY
B.F. Goodrich

BRIGHT IDEAS from Hollywood



DOROTHY LAMOUR

star of Paramount's
"MASQUERADE IN MEXICO"

grows her own earrings! She had clips designed that hold real flowers; now Dottie shops in the garden every morning to pick her fresh-and-fragrant jewelry for the day.

Another bright idea that Dottie shares with many other movie stars is cleaning her teeth with Calox Tooth Powder. Calox has five different cleansing and polishing ingredients to help remove all kinds of surface stains and bring out all the natural lustre of teeth. "I depend on Calox for daily care," says Dottie.



Calox actually does more than cleanse and polish your teeth. Its cool, tingly flavor sweetens your breath, leaves your mouth feeling cleaner-than-clean and minty-fresh. No wonder Calox is known as "The Breath-less Beauty Dentifrice." Try Calox Tooth Powder.

CALOX
gives your smile
Breath-less
Beauty



One of the 225 products made for your beauty, health and comfort by McKesson & Robbins, Bridgeport, Conn.



LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

WALL STREET

Sirs:

Who can surpass LIFE in the art of reporting? Your Who's Who and What's What of Wall Street (LIFE, Jan. 7) was magnificent.

CPL. LEONARD H. SMITH,
USMCR

Cherry Point, N. C.

Sirs:

It is well to know that the men running our banking institutions look their part—fine-appearing Americans.

CECIL W. FARRAR

New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

Your photographer has outdone Dreiser, Veblen, Lewis and Sinclair combined in his revelation of the composite dehumanized, vulture face of the Hardheaded Businessman.

Congratulations—not a sag nor a jowl nor a wattle is missing.

JOHN BARBOUR

Charlottesville, Va.

Sirs:

Your lucid article, "Wall Street," opened vistas I may not have fully appreciated before. It made me wonderfully glad that I live in the country where the sun shines hours; that our market is for fresh vegetables; that where we eat is significant only because I won't have dishes to wash; that in order to float all that is necessary is a walk down the path to the lake; that when we need \$5 a penny postcard request brings it pronto from Dad. But most of all I'm glad my husband's eyes are kind and alert, not sharp and calculating, that his smile comes easily, not pinched out of a determined line; that he is content to sit in a \$27.50 seat, put his feet up on the base burner and, with a copy of LIFE before him, wonder if anyone sitting around a club "in gaiters, with hats on, smoking long cigarets and saying very little to each other" could be happier.

HELEN D. CAMPBELL

Greenville, Ohio

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LIFE
January 28, 1946

Volume 20
Number 4

EUROPE'S WINTER

Sirs:

Thanks to LIFE's John Dos Passos for his most accurate though terrifying portrayal of the grim conditions existent in Europe (LIFE, Jan. 7). I have seen and talked with many of the hungry the author mentions, but not without the apprehension that, ironically enough, those most responsible for the war crimes of World War II will "get off easy"—imprisoned with food and an almost certain guarantee that they need not live to experience the suffering of the weary, cold and starving multitude.

We have not been victorious if we allow humans and innocent children to "scrape American garbage cans...."

SHIRLEY M. RYAN

Kent, Wash.

Sirs:

... You use pictures of unfortunate German women and children to illustrate the destitution and suffering which Europe is now undergoing. It appears to me that you could have found many pictures of destitute Poles or Czechs or other displaced persons that would have just as adequately illustrated your article. . . .

As I recall, after World War I we saw many pictures of starving and deformed German children, but it seems that these "poor" children managed to grow up and become strong SS men and warriors for whom no crime within the knowledge of mankind was too low. I therefore say, "Let's not waste too much time nor sympathy on the German people, innocent or otherwise, and instead let us devote our help and sympathy to the victims of the German nation!" Whatever happens or has happened to the Germans can never be adequate punishment for their crimes.

L. M. COLEN

Great Neck, N. Y.

Sirs:

Maybe if the people in the U.S. could actually see this sign they



might begin to understand what Europe is going through now.

When hospitals start taking scraps out of a garbage can, it's time someone lent a helping hand.

PFC F. W. BROWN

Epervay, France

Sirs:

If LIFE has been attempting to prick the conscience of the average citizen into showing concern for the starving peoples of Europe, it has certainly succeeded in my case. Your last article by John Dos Passos cinched it—with each meal I feel guiltier.

I hereby make a resolution to send a weekly package of canned food (no matter how small) to the Victory Committee of Canned Foods. What a moral obligation we owe that starving and decrepit mass of humanity! For heaven's sake let's show some decency toward this suffering and not be so wrapped up in our own selfish

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7



Blizzard weather will find many folks snoozing happily under a single layer of electrically heated blanket. (G-E Blanket weighs only 5 lbs. Three regular blankets weigh about 15 lbs.)



Fog and drizzle won't bother the G-E Blanket owner. Simply turn on the blanket . . . sleep like a baby all night long. Expense is no factor either—can cost less than a cent a night, depending on local power rates.

G-E AUTOMATIC BLANKET BRINGS YOU NIGHT-LONG SLEEPING COMFORT

"Never slept so well in my life!" . . . "Warm as toast on the coldest nights." . . . "Gets me to sleep so much quicker!"

Comments like these come from thousands of sleep-happy G-E Blanket owners.

Pioneered long before the war by the General Electric Company, new lamb-soft "electrically-warm" Blankets are light as a single regular blanket . . . yet warm as three when necessary.

Plug your G-E Blanket into any ordinary socket. Special G-E Bedside Control keeps bed temperature (and you) "just right" all night, adjusts *automatically* to weather changes.

Welcome feature of the G-E Blanket is its ability to *pre-warm* chilly sheets. Turn it on a few minutes before retiring—then climb into a bed blissfully, restfully warm from corner to corner. Sleep in *night-long* sunshiny warmth.

Before the war, thousands of American homes were

outfitted with G-E Blankets. Enthusiastic owners now wonder how they ever got along without them.

A fortunate few will be able to get G-E Blankets now. Soon there will be plenty for all.

And coming next Spring—a second model with two controls for husband and wife wishing different temperatures for their half of the bed. The General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

PRICED AT \$34.50, plus Federal Excise Tax



Zero weather no longer means bed socks, sweaters in bed, and roaring furnaces. Those who sleep under lightweight G-E Blankets can wear summer-weight night clothes all year round, keep windows wide open.



FOR A NEW KIND OF SLEEPING COMFORT

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

Cold winds and rain mean nothing to those who sleep under G-E Blankets. Special Bedside Control keeps bed temperature "just right!" G-E Blankets save storage space, make bedmaking simpler and quicker, too.



"But, darling, I'm going away because I love you!" cried Elsie

"DON'T PULL that old one on me," roared Elmer, the bull. "That's the same line you hand me every time you want to get your own way—and I'm not having any! What I want to know, woman, is where you're headed for and *why*."

"And I'll be delighted to tell you," cheerfully chirped Elsie, the Borden Cow. "I'm off on a flying tour of Borden's plants and laboratories."

"That's a hot one," haw-hawed Elmer. "And what in Cowdom Come will you do in a laboratory?"

"Oh, I won't do anything," answered Elsie. "I'm just going to watch my friends, the Borden scientists, do things. Dear, it's better than a magic show!"

"What! No rabbits?" sneered Elmer.

"Of course they have rabbits—in the testing labora-

"It's not just talk, dear," explained Elsie. "It's a very, very serious scientific procedure. A sort of check and double check on vitamin content. You know, the Borden folks are mighty particular about making everything as good as they say it is. For instance, when

MAKE GRAND SOUPS WITH BORDEN'S EVAPORATED MILK!



they say Borden's Evaporated Milk is rich in Vitamin D, you can bet your bottom dollar they're right—400 units per reconstituted quart! . . . Yes, dear, Borden's controls every single step in the preparation of its wonderful foods!"

"One thing they'll never control," groaned Elmer,

EXTRA-NOURISHING
EXTRA-SAVORY
BORDEN'S FINE CHEESES!



"and that's your tongue. Maybe you can control it long enough to tell me *exactly* where you're going?"

"Of course, dear," answered Elsie. "My first stop

will be to see the folks who make those delightful Borden's Fine Cheeses."

"Cheese!" drooled Elmer. "Why didn't you say so before? If I went along, do you suppose they'd let me do a little sampling on the side?"

"May-bee," doubtfully considered Elsie. "But, you know, Borden's has its own staff of cheese tasters and testers, men who have devoted lifetimes to creating grand cheese foods like Borden's Chateau—that's the one with the exciting, tangy Cheddar flavor. It's—"



"Quit it!" begged Elmer. "You're driving me crazy."

"You're not the only one," laughed Elsie, "who goes crazy about the wonderful foods Borden's makes. Folks all over the country, and up in Canada, too, certainly love them. They buy them, and buy them, and buy them again, year after year. All of which proves, dear, that quality counts."

"Quality—my eye!" argued Elmer. "It's *taste* that counts."

"But, dear, you can *taste* quality," soothed Elsie. "You taste it in every delicious, smooth sip of glorious Borden's Homogenized Milk. There's Vitamin D in every drop, you know. And every little globule of



cream is broken into tiny particles and spread all through the milk."

"No matter how you spread it," sighed Elmer, "it's still Borden's. Woman, woman, can't you ever even think of anything but business?"

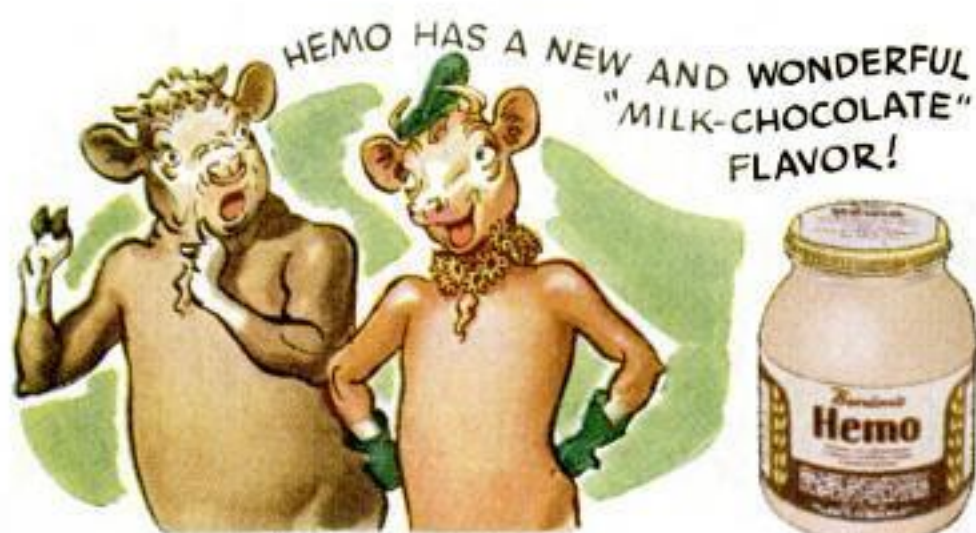
"Of course, dear," brightly twittered Elsie. "I love to think of fun and good times, too. And when I do, I think of Borden's Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets. They really make a party a party. And they're such good, nourishing treats any time."

"Any time, every time, *all* the time," wearily mumbled Elmer, "it's Borden's, Borden's, Borden's."

"Why, dear, you made a slogan!" enthused Elsie. "Almost as nice as our famous one—if it's Borden's, it's GOT to be good!"



*- if it's Borden's,
it's got to be good!*



ories for work on vitamins," smiled Elsie. "And speaking of vitamins, you'd be entranced with the Hemo plant! You could see how vitamins and minerals everyone needs every day are blended into a glorious milk-chocolate flavored drink. You could get a first-hand idea of vitamin control, too, when the scientists assay Hemo. You—"

"Assay!" exclaimed Elmer suspiciously. "What kind of foreign talk is that?"



They Made The Temperature Rise

Out of the pages of the novel that kept America agog last winter, steps the sloe-eyed spitfire from London's slums who climbed the ladder of love to become England's most indiscreet Duchess!

★ ★ ★

And your blood pressure will rise all over again when you see the screen version of Rosamond Marshall's racy best-seller,

"Kitty"

★ ★ ★

Paulette Goddard has been handed the juiciest role since Scarlett O'Hara came swinging down the pike, and Miss G. has the seductive time of her life as the first of the flaming redheads who's got enough men for four women.

★ ★ ★

And she's more than enough for Ray Milland, safe and sound after his "Lost Weekend." Ray turns in still another sock performance as the engaging rascal who starts her off on the greatest Gold Rush in history.

★ ★ ★

Their motto was *meet 'em, marry 'em and memorize their bank accounts*. But all his plans went out the window when Kitty began purring a romantic tune of her own!

★ ★ ★

This lavish and riotously entertaining production comes from Director Mitchell Leisen, a man who knows that spice is the variety of life.

★ ★ ★

Your favorite theatre will show "KITTY" for what she is any day now.

Paramount Pictures

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS CONTINUED

desires for new iceboxes, more meat and extra comforts!

MRS. E. JOHN DOUGLASS
New Orleans, La.

SPOON-FED GENTLEMAN

Sirs:

My finer sensibilities were somewhat shocked when I saw LIFE's pictures (Jan. 7) of the "most domineer-



ing bird in the U. S." eating in the kitchen and eating out of a frying pan. Witness the attached photos of the "most gentlemanly bird in the U. S.," who eats out of a spoon like any other gentleman. He also adores my mother-in-law.

At the age of 20, he uses no profanity, is strictly temperate and after I have spent an evening "elbow bending" at the Elks Club he admonishes me with an indignant "Bad boy. . ."

JOHN A. ALDRIDGE
Oak Park, Ill.

CHURCHILL'S PAINTINGS

Sirs:

Thank you in full for the beautiful article, "The Paintings of Winston Churchill," in LIFE's Jan. 7 issue.

Dynamic, superb statesman that he is, one cannot help but visualize the depth of simplicity lodged in the greatness of his being.

In these quiet, fervent scenes of tranquility and charm, Churchill's innate frankness, his blunt realism, his depth of character, are fully portrayed.

CHARLOTTE RUTSCH
Pawtucket, R. I.

Sirs:

Winston Churchill, fabulous Winnie, who has a satanic lust for life, a Dali complex for art, an unconquerable spirit toward politics, a portentous desire for cigars and Scotch, a *Bard* if there ever was *Avon* (apologies to Shakespeare) is the most picturesque, erudite, lucid "character" in the world today.

Your article was great. . .
BENTLEY HARRIS
Hollywood, Calif.

Sirs:

I did so much appreciate Winston Churchill's paintings.

Can you please furnish me with the correspondence address of Mr. Churchill? If so, I shall be most grateful, as I wish to correspond with him. . .

REV. ALVA THOMPSON
Borger, Texas

● Mr. Churchill's permanent address is Chartwell, Westerham, Kent.—ED.

"LIBERALISM"

Sirs:

You have rendered a distinct service to the cause of liberalism in your

HOW "Miss X" OF MARYLAND BECAME A "MILLION DOLLAR"

Powers Model

And How John Robert Powers' Advice On Shampooing Hair Helped Her On The Way



◀ **Ambition:** Her one ambition was to become a top-flight model—especially one of the exclusive Powers Models. People told her she had a beautiful face and figure. She had lovely hair—nice, attractive teeth. Photographers said she was photogenic. So she decided to go to New York and see if she had a chance. . .

Interview: What a thrilling interview with Mr. Powers. He said he thought she could make the grade. He gave her many beauty-pointers. And was very firm about the shampoo she was to use. He said, "Use only Kreml Shampoo if you want to bring out all your hair's natural glossy highlights and lustre—to leave hair gleaming with its silken sheen that lasts for days."



Success!

Now our little fledgling has become a stellar Powers Model—the famous Miss Ann Taylor. Sought after socially. Booked solid for posing and fashion engagements. And how thankful Miss Taylor is for Mr. Powers' advice about beautifying Kreml Shampoo!

Her lovely hair always looks so shining bright—fairly dancing with its natural highlights and lustre.

She adores the way Kreml Shampoo thoroughly cleanses every tiny strand and brings out all the hair's natural sparkling beauty—how it leaves hair so much easier to arrange:

Powers Models call Kreml Shampoo their "glamour hair-bath." So why not "glamour-bathe" your hair with Kreml Shampoo. Buy a bottle at any drug, dept. or 10¢ store!

KREML SHAMPOO

FOR SILKEN-SHEEN HAIR—EASIER TO ARRANGE
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS KREML HAIR TONIC

A product of R. B. Semler, Inc.





1. SOME SPORTS ARE RISKY without keen vision. Straining eyes interfere with hair-trigger action. One way to be a better sportsman is to have your eyes examined regularly!

Are your eyes on the *downgrade*?

2. ALL SPORTS ARE THRILLING

when your eyes are sure and sharp. Give yourself and your eyes the benefits of better vision. Take advantage of the skills and services of the Optometrist, Ophthalmologist and Dispensing Optician to keep vision clear and comfortable.



R... Professionally prescribed when needed to make seeing more comfortable.

Soft-Lite Lenses
... Tone down harsh light, reduce overbrightness
Slightly flesh-toned... less conspicuous... better looking

There is only one Soft-Lite—identified by this certificate



SOFT-LITE LENS COMPANY, INC. • NEW YORK • TORONTO • LONDON

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

CONTINUED

editorial, "What is Liberalism?" (LIFE, Jan 7). I have also discovered something about myself from the reading of your editorial... I am a liberal. I never knew that before. From your definition of the liberal position on many matters, I hope that many more Americans will discover that they are liberals and that your editorial fills their needs also in defining the true liberal.

Definition is vitally important in all phases of human life. So, more power to you in your efforts to bring American thinking to focus.

THOMAS J. HOLMES

Manchester, Ga.

CAROLE LANDIS

Sirs:

In Speaking of Pictures (LIFE, Jan. 7) you state that W. Horace Schmidlapp is the fifth husband of Carole Landis. However, according to my calculations he is husband No. 4.

The three previous husbands of the curvaceous Miss Landis were Irving Wheeler, whom she married at the age of 15; Willis Hunt Jr.; and Captain Thomas Wallace, whom she wed after a whirlwind romance in London while on a USO entertainment tour....

BILL THRASHER

Glen Ellyn, Ill.

● As LIFE correctly stated, Miss Landis got married for the fifth time, but to her fourth husband. In 1935, when she was 15, she married Irving Wheeler, had the marriage annulled, married him again, separated from him after three weeks, divorced him in 1940.—ED.

Sirs:

I find it hard to believe that the Ohio attorney who tried to unzip Miss Landis' tights was, as LIFE said, "deranged." I believe he had a perfectly normal impulse.

J. MANSEY

Port Arthur, Texas

BALANCING BABIES

Sirs:

In your Dec. 31 issue you showed a trainer balancing an 8-month-old child in his hands. This is a picture of



my 5-month-old child in his father's hands, and he wasn't trained.

MRS. AL PUTNAM

Broadview, Mont.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

Wonderful Way to Relieve Distress of Head Colds!

DOUBLE-DUTY NOSE DROPS NOW HELPING MILLIONS!

When a head cold strikes—get after the misery right away. Put a little Va-tro-nol in each nostril. It is specialized medication that works right where trouble is!

Quickly Relieves sneezy, sniffly, stuffy distress of head colds. Makes breathing easier.

Helps Prevent many colds from developing if used at the first warning sniffle or sneeze.

Keep this Double-Duty Nose Drops always handy—ready to use instantly when needed. You may save yourself much misery. Follow directions in the package.

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

CHILDREN'S COLDS

To relieve miseries—rub Vicks VapoRub thoroughly on throat, chest, back and let its time-tested poultice-vapor action go to work!



WINDBREAKER REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. JOHN RISSMAN & SON



4 to 10 12 to 20 36 to 44

SUPER-WARM JACKETS

FINE WOOL LININGS

TUBEST SHOWER-PROOF FABRICS

TUBEST IS OUR TRADE MARK

SOLD EVERYWHERE

JOHN RISSMAN & SON • MAKERS • CHICAGO

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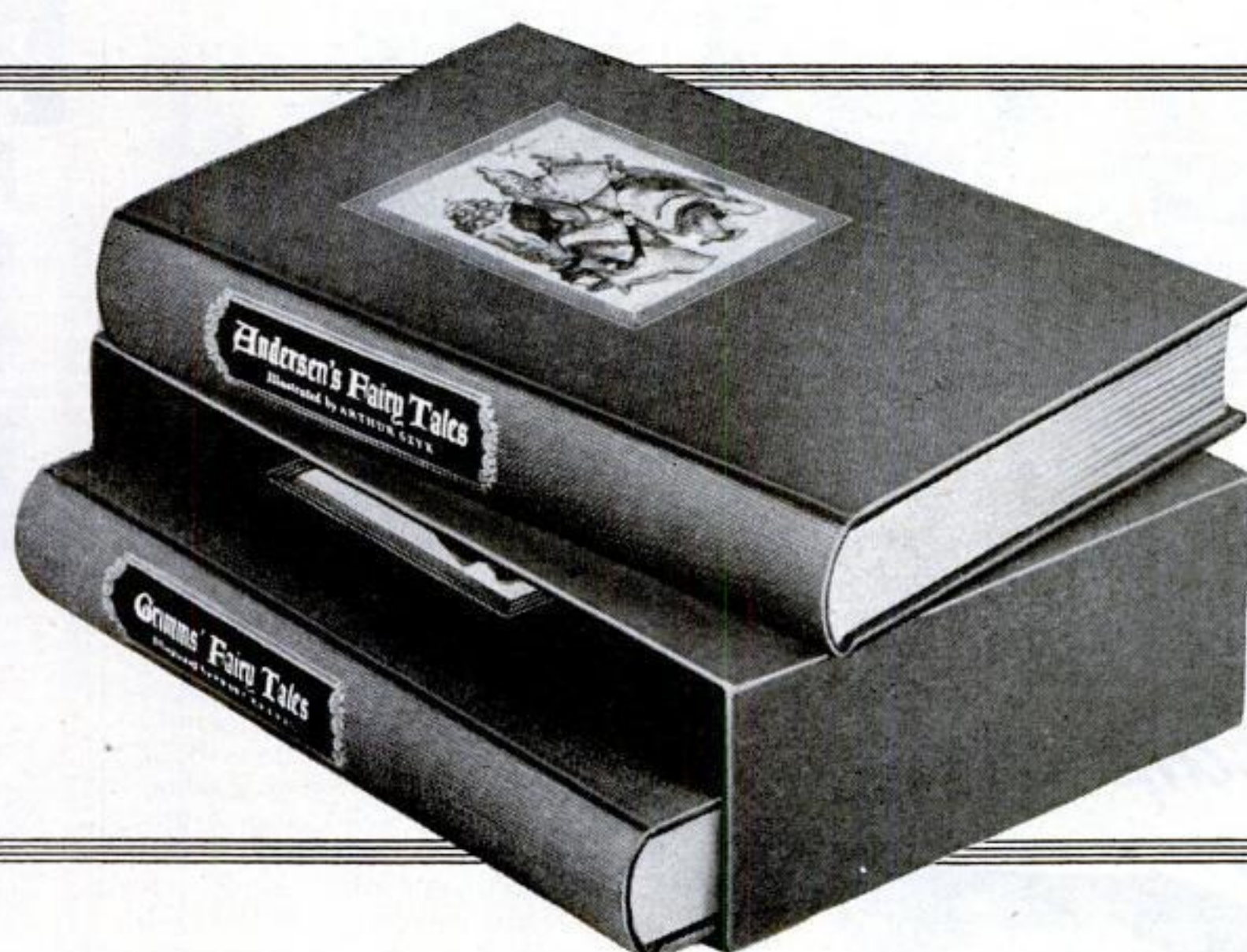
TO NEW MEMBERS OF THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

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BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED WITH TWENTY FULL COLOR DRAWINGS AND
NUMEROUS PEN DRAWINGS PRINTED IN SEPIA

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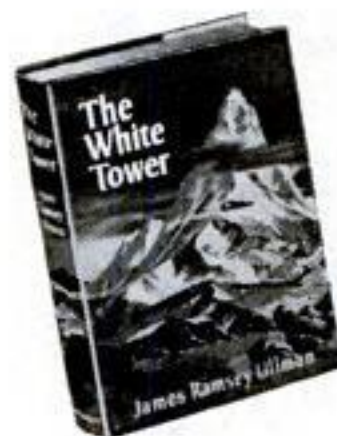
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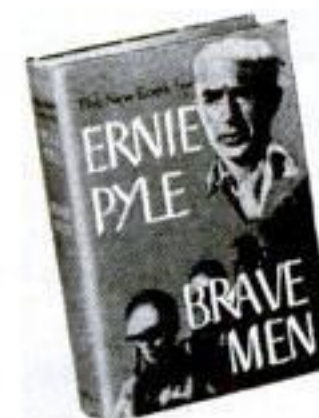
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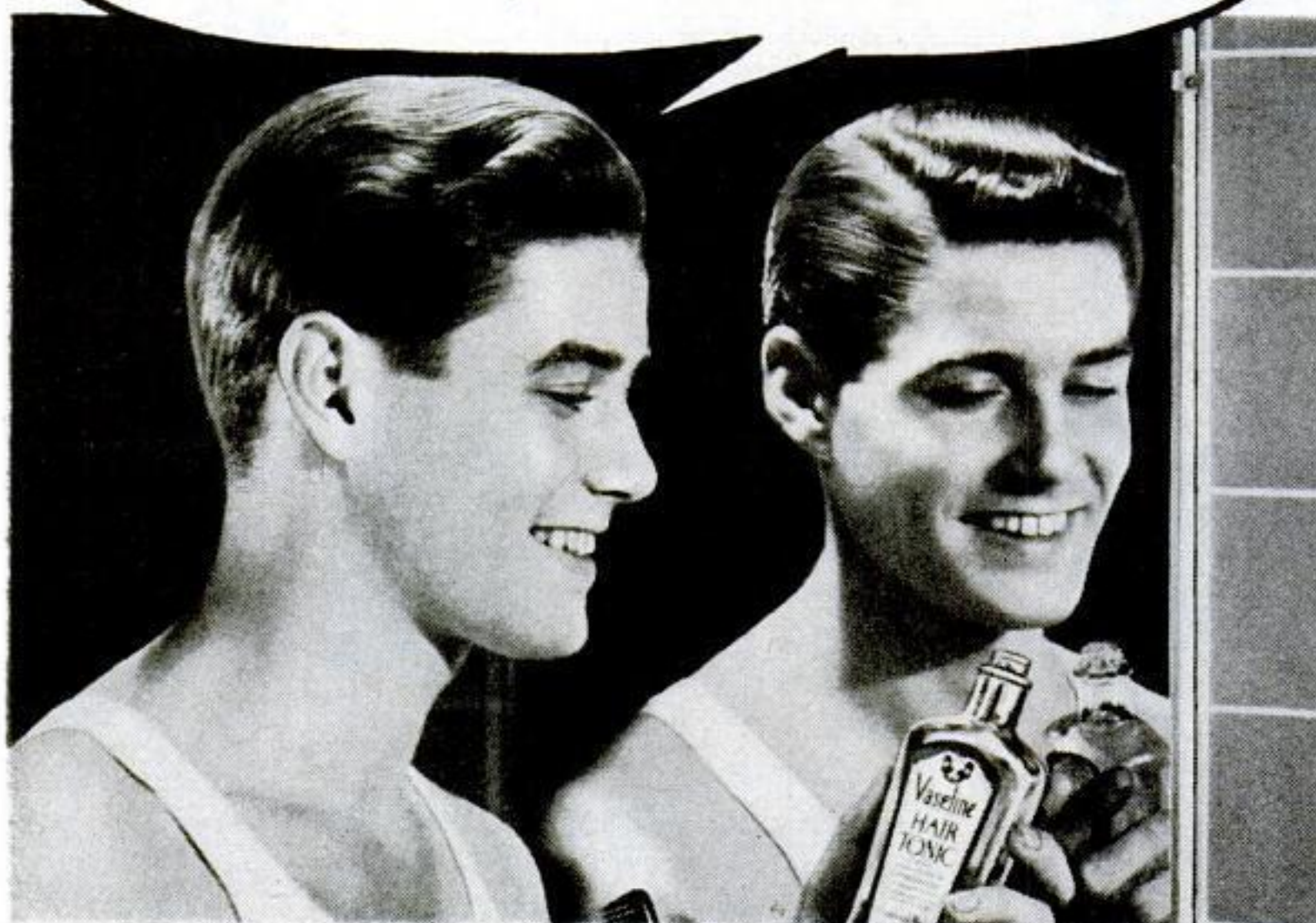
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

CONTINUED

Sirs:

... My husband has been holding our daughter Kathy up in the air since



she was 6 months old, as soon as she could stand alone. . . .

MARY M. HONZO

Palmerton, Pa.

VETERANS AT COLLEGE

Sirs:

I read with considerable interest in the Jan. 7 issue of LIFE the story, "Veterans at College."

... Because of the impending rush to the academic halls, the "name" colleges and universities will be swamped while many equally good (or better) but less well-known institutions will be left with facilities that are not fully utilized.

A case in point is a small Ohio college—Hiram College—that has everything except size. It is approved by the usual accrediting agencies and it offers unusual opportunities to returning veterans. The college has obtained the use of a model village, an eight-minute drive from the campus, where veterans and their families can live, each in his own home.

NORMAL O. LONG

Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SNAKE AND RAT

Sirs:

One of your finicky readers refers to the snake eating a rat as a zoological horror (LIFE, Jan. 7). Watta statement! LIFE is Everyman's magazine and printed for Everyman's interests. As a nature lover I was extremely interested in the pictures. I must say the snake's eating habits are much more agreeable than those of some people I know. Let's have more pictures of the lowly, misunderstood order of Squamata—eating and otherwise.

LOYAL A. ANDERSON

Wadena, Minn.

Sirs:

A person by the name of P. Carden wrote in about LIFE's pictures of a snake eating a rat and said it should not have been printed for children to read. Well, I am a boy of 11 and I thought it was swell. You should have more of that stuff in your magazine.

RICHARD GERDING

St. Louis, Mo.

TEETHING PAINS RELIEVED QUICKLY



WHEN your baby suffers from teething pains, just rub a few drops of Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion on the sore, tender, little gums and the pain will be relieved promptly.

Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion is the prescription of a famous baby specialist and has been used by mothers for over fifty years. One bottle is usually enough for one baby for the entire teething period. Buy it from your druggist today

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6 Waterproof Pads... 4 medicated discs... for quick, safe removal of corns.



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DYNASTY and empire come and
are gone. Conquerors ride and ride
no more. A gun speaks and a gun
is silent, and time, the slow tendril,
conceals the green years. What
endures, then? Art, and music, and
the imperishable convictions of

THE CAPEHART



For those who appreciate the best, this magnificent new Capehart, endowed with a revolutionary new tonal system, should be compared only with the original musical instruments or with the human voice. Only by such direct comparison can you realize the character of Capehart's brilliant tone—so true that it BECOMES the piano, the violin, the human voice. Even the record-changer, which has won so much acclaim for its unique action, has been improved. (Capehart television receivers will be of the same excellence.) The Panamuse by Capehart, \$300 to \$550. The Capehart, \$750 to \$1500

Die Götterdämmerung, by Wagner, painted for the Capehart Collection by Robert Riggs. Brünnhilde weeps at Siegfried's funeral pyre.



Portfolios of reproductions at nominal cost from your Capehart dealer, or, Capehart Div'n, Farnsworth Television & Radio Corp., Ft. Wayne 1, Ind.

the soul. Melody heard in an April
garden will enchant a thousand
Aprils. Fragments of song addressed
to the heart will die only when
time dies. Music abides. It stays and
will stay. All our tomorrows
reach out glad arms to embrace it.
Enjoy it, now, with the new
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THE FARNSWORTH

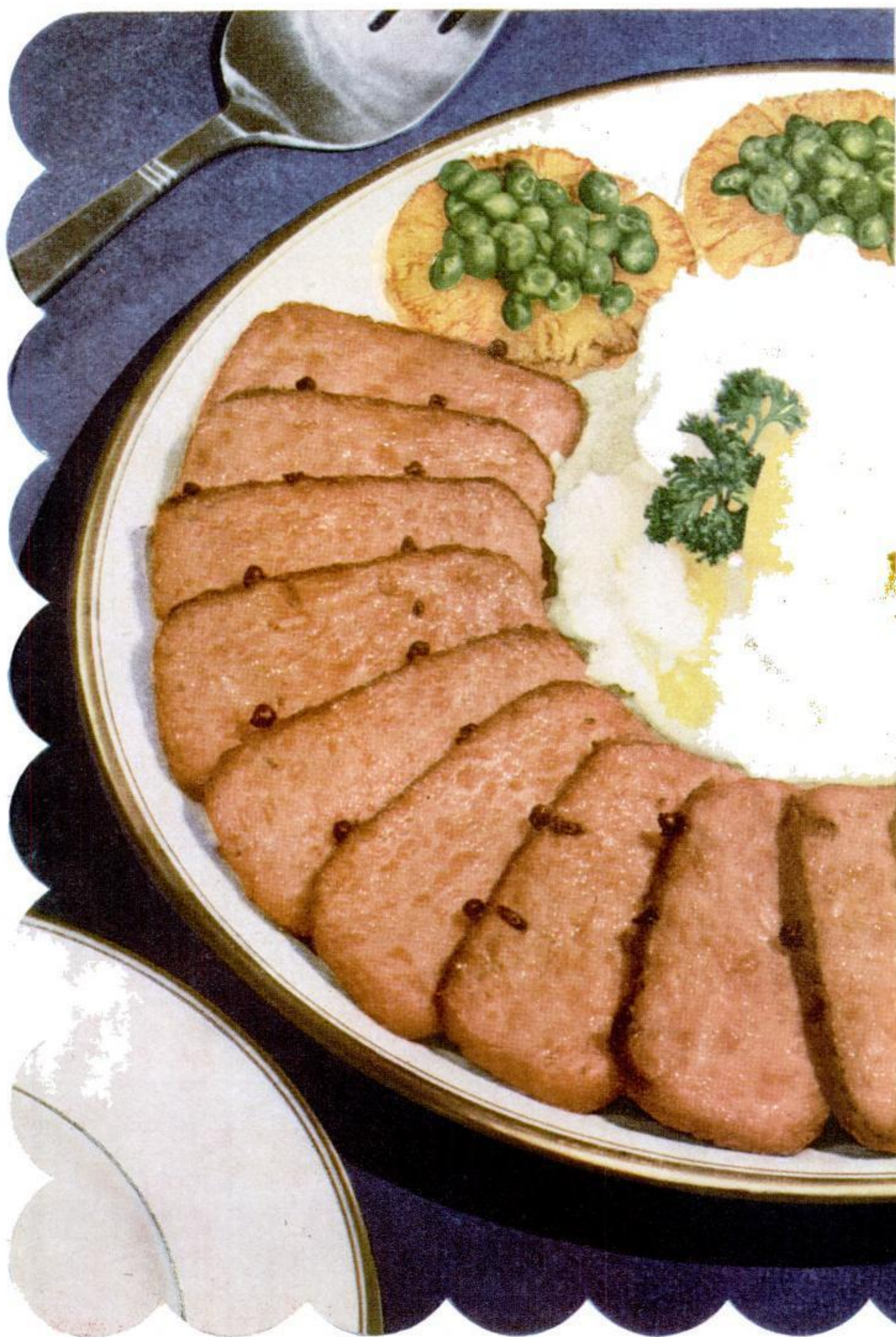


The new Farnsworth offers a beauty of cabinet design, a richness of tone, a standard of engineering for which you might expect to pay far more than the modest price asked. There are table models for playroom, porch and bedroom; portables for use indoors or outdoors with or without electric current; combination phonograph-radios for playing your favorite records or listening to selected radio programs. (Look to Farnsworth for coming television receivers of the same high quality and economy.) Convenient purchase terms can be arranged. Prices from \$25 to \$300

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It's the one with
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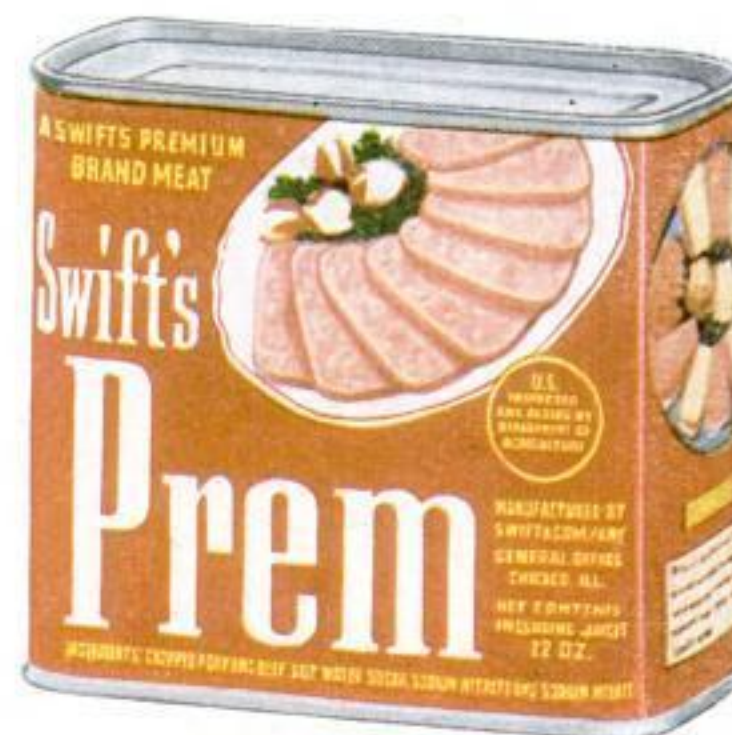
By careful experiment, Swift has learned how to blend tender beef with savory pork so successfully that the combination is more delicious than either meat alone.

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You get more of some food elements in pork, more of others in beef. But in Prem you get the nutritional benefits of both meats. That means plenty of high quality proteins, important minerals and B complex vitamins.

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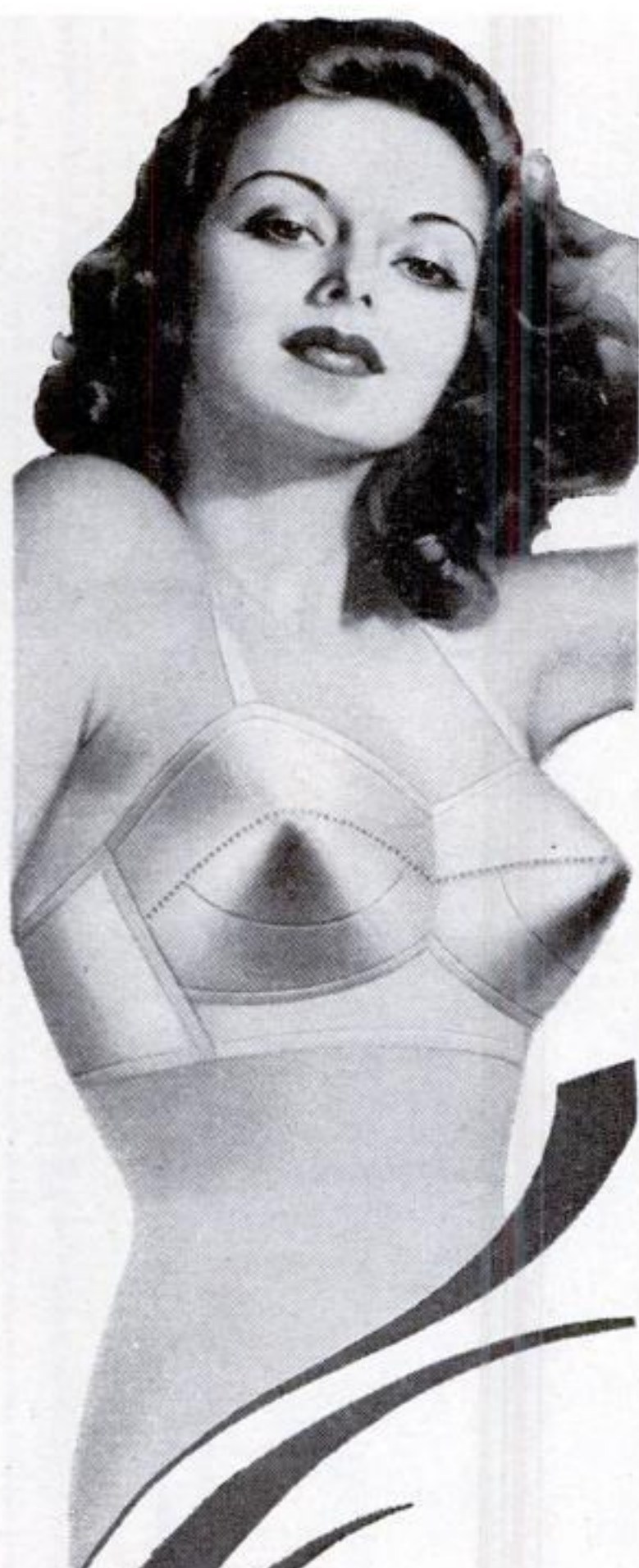


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Tender, flavorful beef has been added to Prem because American homemakers wanted it . . . by better than 3 to 1. From their own cooking experience, they know that the combination of beef and pork produces a better-flavored loaf. So try Prem soon. See how different it is. See how much better you like it.

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There is a key to style, so easy to get, so important to have. A young firm bust-line is a basic need, a "Perma-lift"* bra will do so much to help you achieve it easily, comfortably. In a "Perma-lift" bra the famous cushion insets at the base of the bra cups gently support your bust from below, retain that support through countless washings and wear. A "Perma-lift" bra is so utterly unlike any other bra that you'll experience a new thrill the first time you wear it. Ask for a "Perma-lift" bra today at your favorite corset department. Priced 1.25 to 2.50.

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LIFE

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LIFE'S COVER

Before she starred in last year's Broadway hit, *Carousel*, Jan Clayton played in cowboy movies, was under contract to return to M-G-M's cameras at 1945's end. But Oscar Hammerstein II and Jerome Kern were so eager to have Jan in *Show Boat* (pp. 71-74) that they agreed, if M-G-M would let Jan stay on Broadway until April 6, to write all the words and music for her next movie for only \$1. After Kern's death, Composer Richard Rodgers, Hammerstein's partner, took over Kern's promise and Jan stayed.

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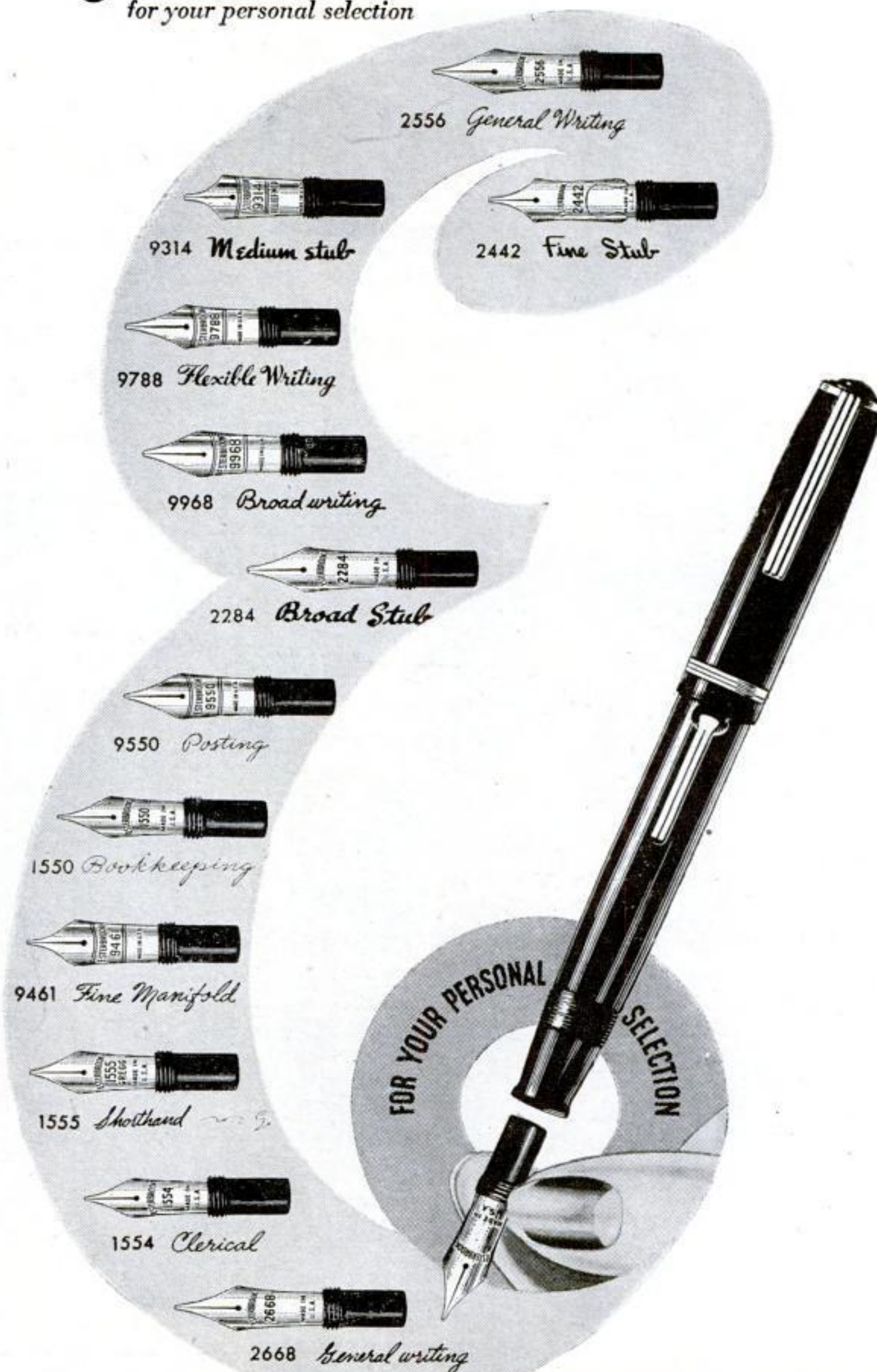
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MRS. CASSINI TRIES HAT AT JOHN FREDERICS, NEW YORK. SHE MAKES SOME HATS, HAS PERMANENT COLLECTION OF ABOUT 100

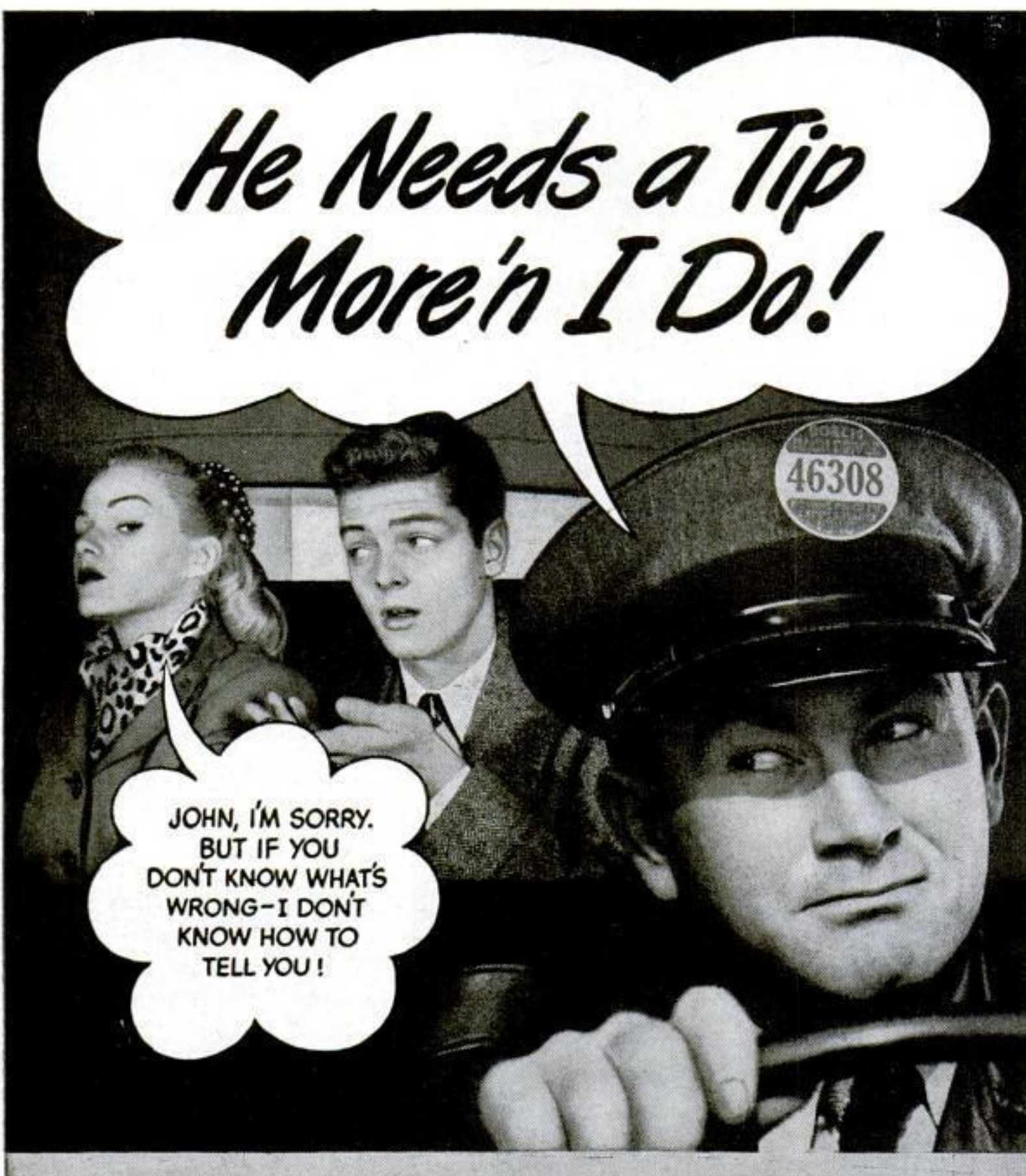
SPEAKING OF PICTURES...

**...WASHINGTON COLUMNIST
DISPLAYS NEW HAT EACH DAY**

Every one of the hats shown on the opposite page is different but they are all being worn by the same woman. Her name is Austine Cassini and she is not a hat model but a newspaper columnist. Her column, "These Charming People," appears in the *Washington Times-Herald* and brings in about 300 fan letters a week, partly because Mrs. Cassini writes about everything from buried treasures to politics but mostly because almost every day she also runs a new picture of herself wearing a different hat.

This has been going on for two and a half years now. It all started when Austine's husband Igor, who started the column, was drafted and Austine took over. In deciding which picture of herself to use in the column, Austine, like many another woman, could not make up her mind, finally wound up by running them all. Some of her fan mail refers to this as exhibitionism, but Austine shrugs such criticism off with, "It's better to be looked over than overlooked."





Tune In! KAY KYSER Wednesday Night — NBC Network

SPEAKING OF PICTURES

CONTINUED



MRS. CASSINI'S DRESSES are also quite spectacular. This leopard evening gown once almost broke up a Washington reception. It is two-piece and the top can also be worn with shorts. Twenty-six-year-old Mrs. Cassini calls it "a rug on a girl instead of a girl on a rug." It is a favorite dress with her husband Igor, who can only see her a few days a week now because he works in New York, writing the "Cholly Knickerbocker" society column for the *Journal-American*. The Cassinis' marriage resulted from a romantic meeting seven years ago, when Igor was tarred and feathered by some outraged Virginian gentlemen for his remarks about Southern women and took refuge nearby at Augustine's father's farm. She now calls him "Ghighi" and he calls her "Bootsie."

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You can do this with "Pan-Cake"... the glamour make-up that also safeguards the skin against sun and wind which often bring drying, aging signs tomorrow.

Once you try "Pan-Cake", the original Max Factor Hollywood creation, you'll realize why it's the favored make-up with millions.



"Pan-Cake" creates a lovely new complexion; it gives the skin a softer, smoother, younger look



"Pan-Cake" helps hide tiny complexion faults; the exclusive formula guards against drying



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CARPENTER

Pan-Cake* Make-Up

Originated by Max Factor * Hollywood

Ann Sothern

in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"UP GOES MAISIE"



LIFE'S REPORTS

LIMERICKS

NEW ANTHOLOGY PRINTS CLASSIC NONSENSE VERSE

The five-line rhymed nonsense jingles known as limericks first came to the attention of English-speaking people about 1700, when Irish soldiers returned from France to Ireland's County Limerick with a choice assortment of them, adapted from French nonsense verse. Although the form has been the popular medium for ribald jingles, there are many excellent, altogether proper limericks. The following examples appear in a new book, *What Cheer*, an anthology of American and British humorous verse, edited by David McCord (Coward-McCann Inc., \$3.50).



Said a great Congregational preacher
To a hen, "You're a beautiful creature."
And the hen, just for that,
Laid an egg in his hat,
And thus did the Hen reward Beecher.
ANONYMOUS

There was an old person of Tring
Who, when somebody asked her to sing,
Replied, "Isn't it odd?
I can never tell God
Save the Weasel from Pop Goes the King!"
ANONYMOUS

There's a vaporish maiden in Harrison
Who longed for the love of a Saracen.
But she had to confine her
Intent to a Shriner,
Who suffers, I fear, by comparison.
MORRIS BISHOP



There was a young lady of Wooster
Who usest to crow like a rooster;
She usest to climb
Two trees at a time,
But her sisester usest to boost her.
ANONYMOUS

An epicure, dining at Crewe,
Found quite a large mouse in his stew.
Said the waiter, "Don't shout,
And wave it about,
Or the rest will be wanting one, too!"
ANONYMOUS

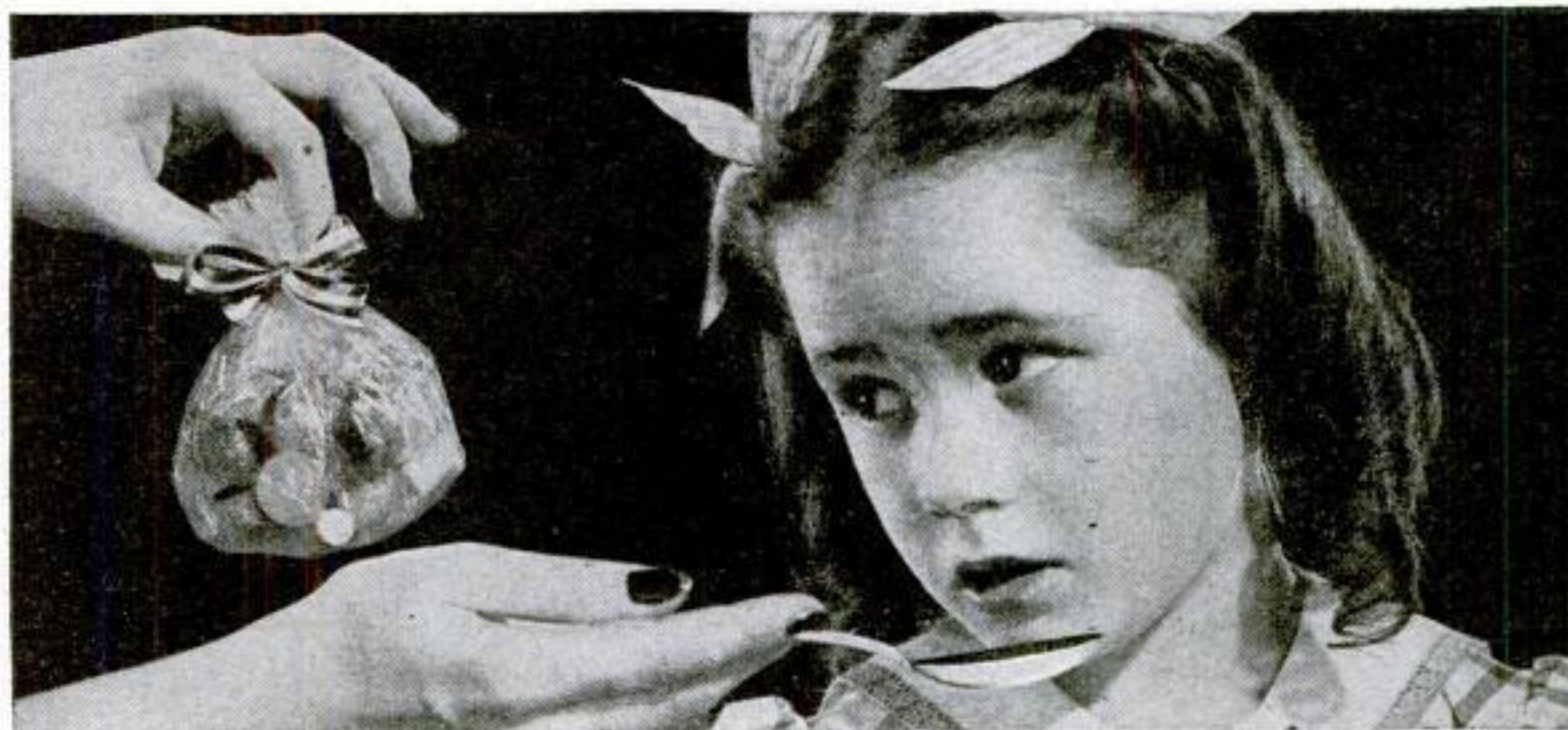
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

What's the best way to teach a child Obedience?



THREATEN HER?... Fear of punishment may force your child to obey you—even to the point of taking some harsh, bad-tasting laxative. But if the dose weakens and upsets her, you're apt to have even more difficulty getting her to take a medicine the next time. It will be much easier for both you and the child, if you'll just realize that

Some laxatives are too strong!



BRIBE HER?... Offering a child a bribe to take a laxative may actually defeat its own purpose. Especially, if the medicine happens to be one of those sickening, *overly mild* doses that just stirs up the youngster inside, without giving proper relief. You'll do your child a greater favor, if you'll only recognize at the start that

Some laxatives are too mild!



SHE'LL ENJOY OBEYING!... Threats and bribes will no longer be necessary, when you give your youngster Ex-Lax! Children really "go" for that good chocolate taste of Ex-Lax. And mothers know that it's a laxative they can *trust*. Ex-Lax is so effective, yet so nice and gentle, too. Not too strong, not too mild

EX-LAX is the "Happy Medium"!

IF YOU NEED A LAXATIVE
WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD!
Don't dose yourself with
harsh, upsetting purga-
tives. Take Ex-Lax—the
Chocolated Laxative! It's
thoroughly effective, but
it's kind and gentle, too!
10c and 25c at drug stores



As a precaution use only as directed

EX-LAX

THE "HAPPY MEDIUM" LAXATIVE



"What's cookin', honey?"
 "Almost anything—now that you're
 rid of your '5 o'clock Shadow!'"

Back Again! for faces that
 deserve the best



GEM PEERLESS. Gold-plated
 razor, 5 Gem Blades, in richly-
 lined case, \$1.25.

THE famous, all-metal Gem Micro-
 matic Safety Razor with the built-in,
 face-fitting bevel that permits you to
 use the master-barber's long, gliding
 stroke. All one-piece.
 Twist... it opens! Twist
 ... it closes! Clog-proof.
 Gold-plated. So — enjoy
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AVOID '5 O'CLOCK SHADOW' WITH

GEM
 RAZORS and BLADES

LISTEN TO
 THE
FALCON

EVERY TUESDAY
 EVENING OVER
 MUTUAL NETWORK

LIFE'S REPORTS CONTINUED

There was a young person named
 Tate
 Who went out to dine at 8.8,
 But I will not relate
 What that person named Tate
 And his tête-à-tête ate at 8.8.

CAROLYN WELLS

A clergyman out in Dumont
 Keeps tropical fish in the font;
 Though it always surprises
 The babes he baptizes,
 It seems to be just what they want.

MORRIS BISHOP

There was a young man of Devizes,
 Whose ears were of different sizes;
 The one that was small
 Was of no use at all,
 But the other won several prizes.

ANONYMOUS



There was a young fellow named
 Hall,
 Who fell in the spring in the fall;
 'Twould have been a sad thing
 If he'd died in the spring,
 But he didn't—he died in the fall.

ANONYMOUS

A sleeper from the Amazon
 Put nighties of his gra'mazon—
 The reason, that
 He was too fat
 To get his own pajamazon.

ANONYMOUS

There once was a man of Calcutta
 Who spoke with a terrible stutter.
 At breakfast he said,
 "Give me b-b-b-bread,
 And b-b-b-b-b-butter."

ANONYMOUS

I wish that my Room had a Floor;
 I don't so much care for a Door,
 But this walking around
 Without touching the ground
 Is getting to be quite a bore!

GELETT BURGESS

There was a faith-healer of Deal
 Who said, "Although pain isn't real,
 If I sit on a pin
 And I puncture my skin
 I dislike what I fancy I feel!"

ANONYMOUS

There was a fat canon of Durham,
 Who trod on a cloister-bred
 wurrum;
 Said he to the beadle,
 "Prepare the cathed'l,
 And let us proceed to inter'm."

ANONYMOUS

A beautiful lady named Psyche
 Is loved by a fellow named Yche.
 One thing about Ych
 The lady can't lych
 Is his beard, which is dreadfully
 psyche.

ANONYMOUS

A silly young fellow named Hyde
 In a funeral procession was spied;
 When asked, "Who is dead?"
 He giggled and said,
 "I don't know; I just came for
 the ride."

ANONYMOUS



**NO IFs
 ANDs
 OR BUTs**

A clean toilet bowl has no odor. When
 you use SANI-FLUSH you know the
 bowl is clean. Stains and invisible
 film that foster germ growth are re-
 moved by the chemical disinfecting
 action of this wonderful cleaner.

SANI-FLUSH saves disagreeable,
 messy scrubbing. Just sprinkle it in
 the toilet bowl—that's all. It's safe in
 septic tanks, effective in hard and
 soft water. Two handy sizes sold
 everywhere. The
 Hygienic Products
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Sani-Flush

QUICK
 EASY
 SANITARY



LIFE has 22,000,000
 readers every week.

BLESSED RELIEF FROM

loss of sleep
 DUE TO

**head
 cold**

MISERIES

Why torture yourself
 with that "suffocating"
 feeling due to head colds?
 A few drops of Mistol
 Drops with Ephedrine
 help clear out your nose...
 help you to breathe easier
 and therefore sleep better.

Caution:
 Use only as
 directed

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Look, gals—

Here's how to buy sheets



What Kind of Sheets?

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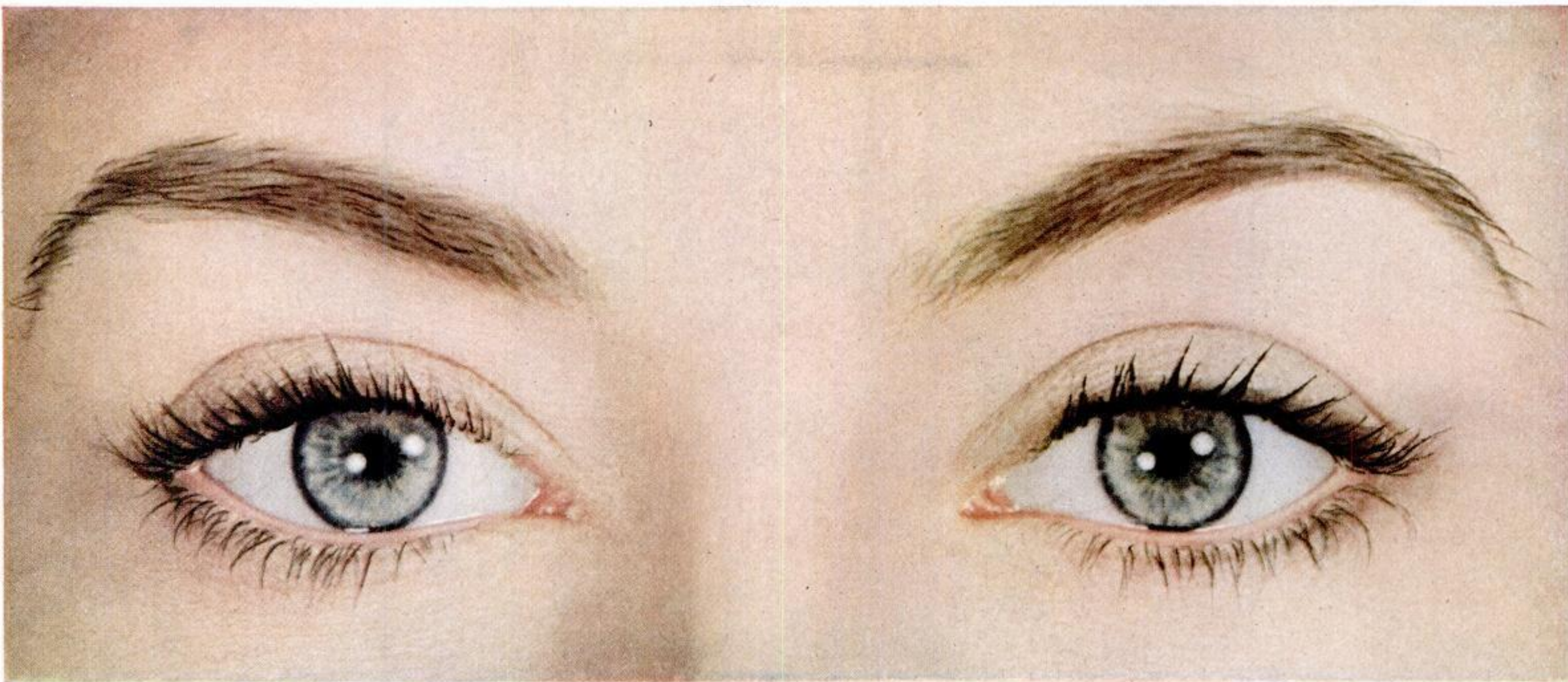
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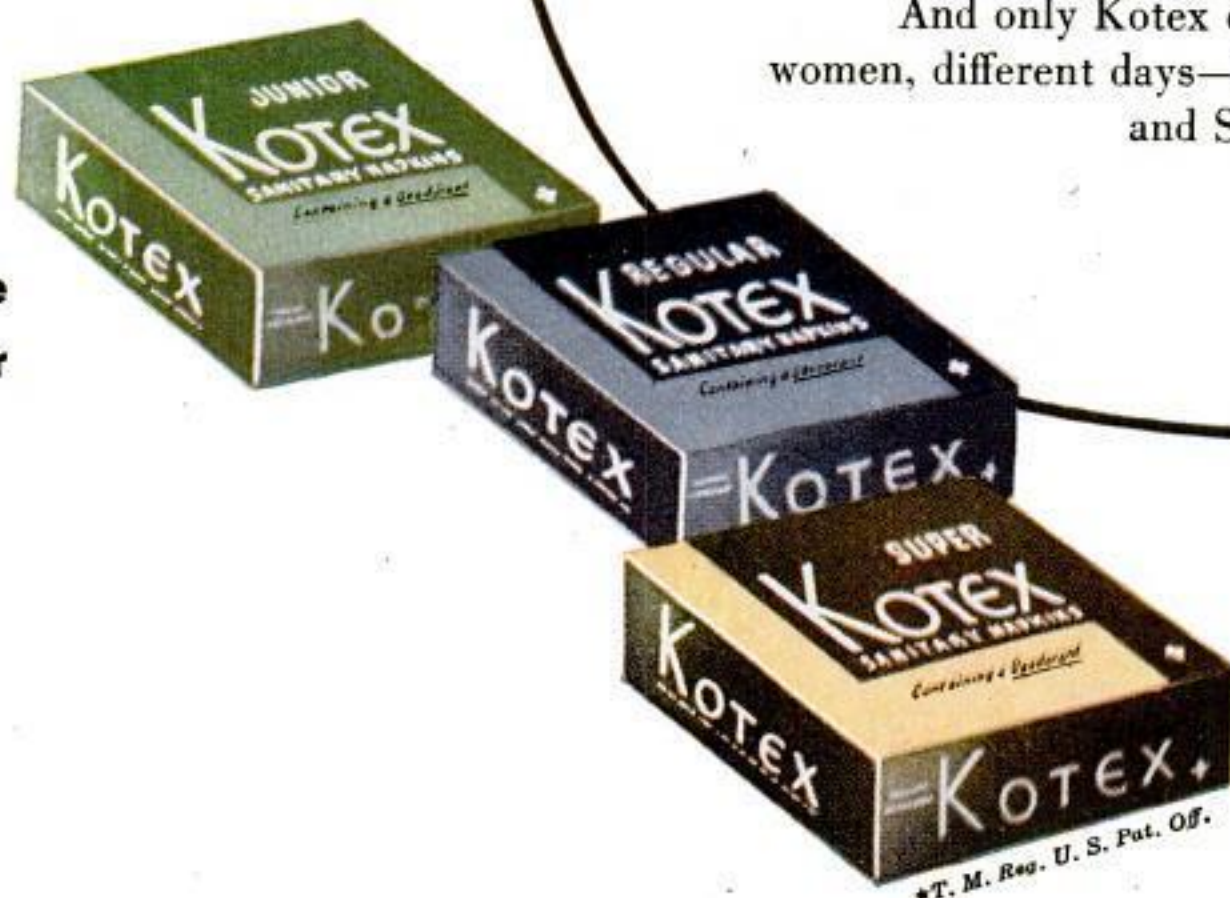
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LIFE'S PICTURES

LIFE's Johnny Florea spent two months in Java taking pictures for his Indonesia essay (pp. 77-85). His work greatly impressed Javanese Prime Minister Sjahrir, who gave Florea the four-square-mile island of Banda off Java's northern coast. Florea thinks he can call himself the Sultan of Banda, unless Sjahrir's government, which is fighting to establish a republic in Indonesia, does away with all sultans.

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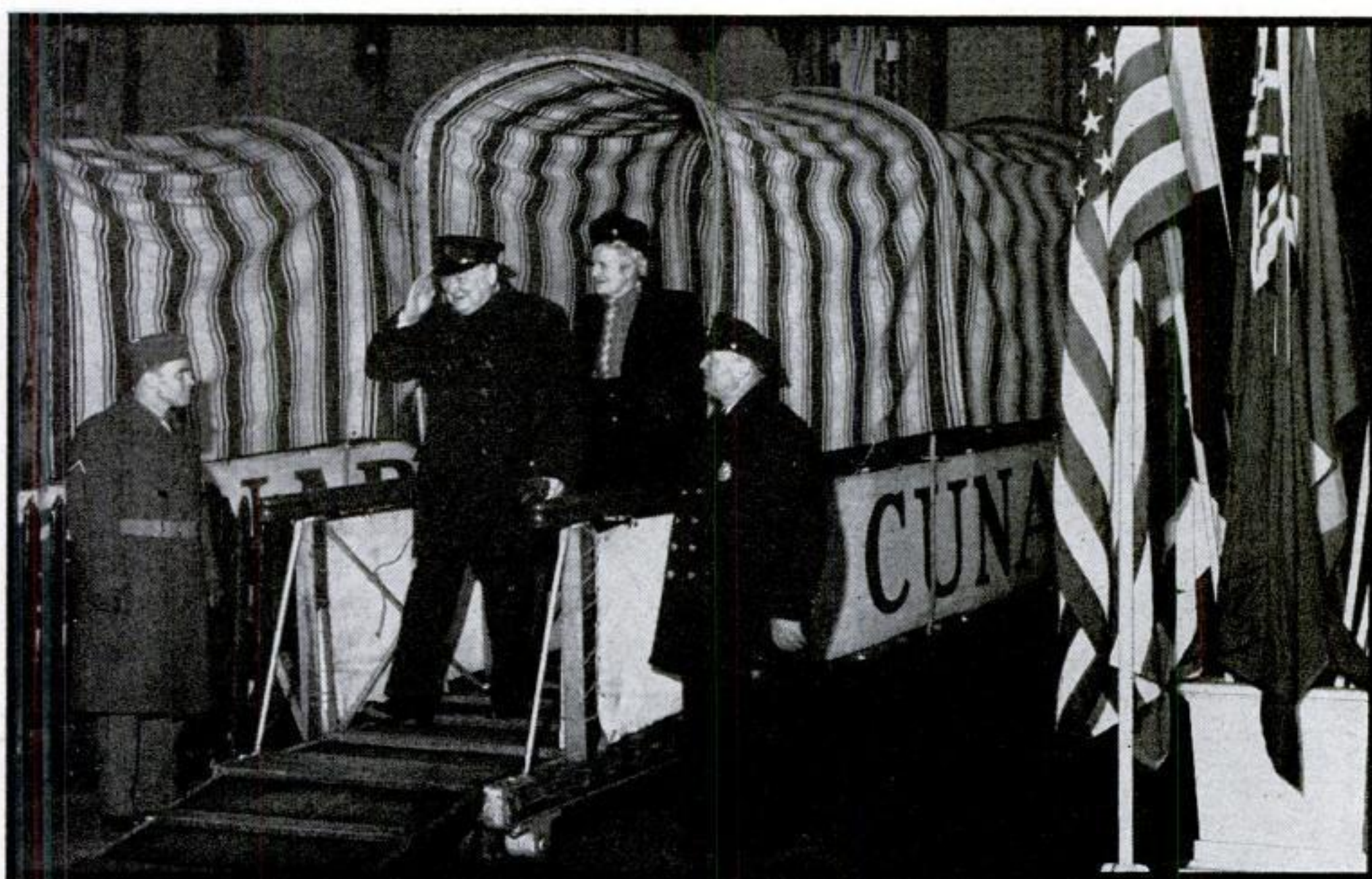
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SECRET WAR SPEECH

by WINSTON CHURCHILL

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LIFE here publishes for the first time the grim but stirring report on the war's blackest days made to a closed session of House of Commons

SINCE JAPAN became our enemy and the United States our ally after December 7, the weight of the war upon us has become far more severe and we have sustained a painful series of misfortunes in the Far East.

Apart from the stubborn and brave defense of the Bataan Peninsula by the United States, the brunt of the Japanese attacks has fallen almost entirely upon us and the Dutch. The United States fleet has not yet regained the command of the Pacific which was lost after Pearl Harbor; and while we are at war with Germany and Italy we do not possess the naval resources necessary to maintain the command of the Indian Ocean against any heavy detachment from the main Japanese fleet.

Before the Japanese entered the war, we were already fully extended in the North Sea, Atlantic and Mediterranean theaters by sea, land and air. We have drawn all possible forces to meet our new, fresh and most formidable antagonist. But in spite of all we could do and the risks we ran and are running, we have been and are at present outnumbered by the sea, land and air forces of Japan throughout the Far Eastern theater. This fact must be faced by all who wish to understand what has hap-

Mr. Churchill's historic speech, which the former Prime Minister has released to LIFE for publication, was made to the House of Commons in secret session on April 23, 1942. Delivered in the dark days following Pearl Harbor, the speech deals with the fall of Singapore, the losses of the British fleet, the effectiveness of German submarine warfare and the hope of American aid. A brave and stirring catalog of calamities, this speech may come to rank with Churchill's "blood, sweat and tears" address as one of the greatest historic utterances of the war. At secret sessions of the House, held regularly during the war, extra police guarded all exits and the chamber was cleared of everyone but members, who were sworn to secrecy by the Defense of the Realm Act. Churchill himself kept the only copy. No rumor about or digest of this document ever reached the public on either side of the Atlantic.

pened and what is going to happen.

From the beginning of our struggle with Hitler, I have always hoped for the entry of the United States; and although the ideal was to have America in while Japan remained out, I did not think that the injuries that Japan would certainly inflict upon us in our ill-guarded and even denuded Eastern theater would be too heavy a price to pay for having the immense resources and power of the United States bound indissolubly to our side and to our cause. That is still my feeling. But I frankly admit that the violence, fury, skill and might of Japan has far exceeded anything that we had been

led to expect. The Japanese military performances in China had not seemed remarkable. The Chinese had always been a weak nation, divided and traditionally unwarlike. We knew that they were very ill-armed and ill-supplied, especially with every weapon that matters in modern war. And yet for four and a half years the Japanese, using as many as a million men at a time, had failed to quell or conquer them. This seemed to give a line as to form. The event was different.

Neither of course were we prepared for the temporary eclipse and paralysis of the United States sea power in the Pacific which followed

CHURCHILL'S SECRET SPEECH CONTINUED

from the disaster at Pearl Harbor. The combination of these two factors has been very adverse to us.

Our military position at the outbreak of the Japanese war was as follows. I had obtained from President Roosevelt in October last shipping sufficient to carry two divisions additional to our ordinary heavy convoys from this country to the Middle East. The first of these divisions, the 18th, was rounding the Cape in the early days of December. It was destined for the Levant-Caspian front, which it then seemed so necessary to reinforce, and the 17th Indian division was already preparing to move from India to this same theater where the dangers of 1942 seemed mainly to lie. Both these divisions were immediately diverted to the Malay Peninsula.

In the few days before I left for the United States [Dec. 12, 1941—ED.] we set in motion to India or Malaya other very considerable forces which we had on the water, including 6 anti-aircraft and antitank units and 250 aircraft. All these forces were sorely needed either in Libya where General Auchinleck's offensive was at its height, or on the threatened Levant-Caspian front. The fact that they, and many other forces that have followed them, were turned to meet the new antagonist in no way lessens the need for them in the Middle East. This may become painfully apparent should the magnificent Russian defense of the approaches to the Caucasus be beaten down, or General Rommel be able to assume the offensive against Egypt in superior strength.

Troops diverted to Asia

The House must face the position squarely. Not only have we failed to stem the advance of the new enemy, but we have had to weaken seriously the hopeful operations we were carrying on against the old.

In all, in the first two months of the Japanese war, up to the time of the fall of Singapore, we had landed in the Malay Peninsula, or moved from India into Burma, 70,000 troops, 300 guns, a certain number of tanks, and 350 aircraft—all of which, I repeat, were taken away from actual fighting operations elsewhere. At the same time we began to move the Australian army away from the Levant-Caspian front to sustain the Dutch in the East Indies or, as has since turned out, for a large number of them, to defend the homeland of Australia. The valiant and hitherto successful resistance of Russia has alone rendered these highly dangerous diversions possible without disastrous consequences so far.

In spite of the results up to date, I remain convinced that the broad strategic dispositions which we made of our forces prior to the Japanese attack, and the redistributions made after that attack, were the best in our power. Sometimes, though not always, people are wise after the event, but it is also possible to be wise before the event and yet not have the power to stop it happening. In war misfortunes may come from faults or errors in the High Command. They may also come from the enemy being far too strong, or fighting far too well. It is easy when the tide is adverse to contend that alterations in the structure of the war direction would have made or will make amends for the vast and gaping lack of men and resources or power of transportation. It is easy, but it may not be true.

During these anxious times a series of unexampled losses fell upon the Royal Navy. On September 27 the *Nelson* [a 33,950-ton battleship

—ED.] had had her bows blown in by a torpedo and was put out of action for six months. On November 13 the *Ark Royal* [a 22,000-ton aircraft carrier—ED.] was sunk in the Mediterranean by a single torpedo—a feature most disquieting to our naval constructors. On November 25 the *Barham* [a 31,100-ton battleship—ED.] floundered off Libya from a volley of torpedoes, with a loss of 800 men. Here again chance played a hard part.

The *Prince of Wales* and the *Repulse* arrived at Singapore on December 2. [The 35,000-ton *Prince of Wales* was one of Britain's newest battleships, the *Repulse* a 32,000-ton battle cruiser.—ED.] This seemed to be a timely moment. It was hoped that their presence there might be a deterrent upon the war party in Japan, and it was intended that they should vanish as soon as possible into the blue. I have already explained to the House how they became involved in a local operation against Japanese transports in the Gulf of Siam which led to their destruction. On the night of December 9, in view of the news we had received about the heavy losses of the American fleet at Pearl Harbor, I proposed to the Chiefs of the Staff that the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* should join the undamaged portion of the American fleet in order to sustain the position in the Pacific. The matter was to be further considered next day, but in the morning arrived the news of the loss of both these great ships. We had now no modern or modernized capital ships in the Indian Ocean. The remnants of the American battle fleet from Pearl Harbor were withdrawn a further 2,000 miles or more to the Californian bases. Since then from San Francisco to Aden or Capetown, distances of about 14,000 miles, there has been no surface fleet capable of fighting a general action with the navy of Japan.

Battleships crippled

A further sinister stroke was to come. On the early morning of December 19 half a dozen Italians in unusual diving suits were captured floundering about in the harbor of Alexandria. Extreme precautions have been taken for some time past against the varieties of human torpedo or one-man submarine entering our harbors. Not only are nets and other obstructions used but underwater charges are exploded at frequent irregular intervals in the fairway. None the less these men had penetrated the harbor. Four hours later explosions occurred in the bottoms of the *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth* [the *Valiant* was a 30,600-ton battleship; the *Queen Elizabeth* (not the liner) was a sister ship—ED.], produced by limpet bombs fixed with extraordinary courage and ingenuity, the effect of which was to blow large holes in the bottoms of both ships and to flood several compartments, thus putting them both out of action for many months. One ship will soon be ready again, the other is still in the floating dock at Alexandria, a constant target for enemy air attack.

Thus we had no longer any battle squadron in the Mediterranean. *Barham* had gone, and now *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth* were completely out of action. Both these ships floated on an even keel, they looked all right from the air. The enemy was for some time unaware of the success of his attack, and it is only now that I feel it possible to make this disclosure to the House even in the strictness of a Secret Session. The Italian



WHEN CHURCHILL SPOKE at the April 23, 1942 secret session, Axis had overrun areas shaded in map above.

fleet still contains four or five battleships several times repaired of the new *Littorio* or of the modernized class. According to prewar notions and indeed all paper calculations there was no reason why a large German and Italian army should not have been ferried across to invade not merely Libya or Palestine or Syria, but Egypt itself. The sea defense of the Nile Valley had to be confided to our submarine and destroyer flotillas with a few cruisers and of course to shore-based air forces. For this reason it was necessary to transfer a part of our shore-based torpedo-carrying aircraft from the south and east coasts of England, where they were soon to be needed, to the North African shore. This movement was justifiable because of the absence of any preparation for immediate invasion apparent on the enemy's side of the Channel and because of his evident preoccupation with Russia. We may say these arrangements for the defense of Egypt have so far been successful. The very opportune and brilliant action by Admiral Vian when, favored by a happy slant of wind for his smoke screen, he made the Italian battleship turn tail in broad daylight by a mere attack of light cruisers and destroyers has been rightly applauded. It has, it will now be seen, a significance of a special character. [With his light force, Vian, on March 22, 1942 beat off a big Italian flotilla including a *Littorio*-class battleship and heavy cruisers, thus saving a convoy he was escorting to Malta.—ED.] We were of course left very bare in home waters. However I have no doubt other resources will be at hand before the main German armies can again be transported to the west and the invasion danger again become imminent.

These events and their sequence which I have mentioned to the House in Secret Session have a bearing upon the escape of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* from their uncomfortable station at Brest. I have been impressed by the shock which the passage of these two ships through the Channel gave to the loyal masses of the British nation. Personally, with my special knowledge, I thought it a very annoying incident but not comparable at all to the other happenings I have just described. Our torpedo-carrying aircraft were depleted by the needs of Egypt. As to the Navy, we do not for obvious reasons keep capital ships in



In following months Germans pushed on to Stalingrad, Rommel thrust into Egypt, Japs reached Guadalcanal.

the narrow seas. Attention has, however, also been drawn to the fact that there were only six destroyers capable of attacking the German battle cruisers. Where, it is asked, were all the rest of our flotillas? The answer is that they were and are out on the approaches from the Atlantic conveying the food and munitions from the U. S. without which we cannot live. However, there is a good plan which, should invasion again become imminent, will very rapidly multiply the flotillas in the narrow waters. The photographic reconnaissance of the enemy harbors, basins and river mouths, made daily when the weather permits, should keep us well advised of any gathering of barges similar to that which took place in the summer and autumn of 1940. Moreover, in 1940 an invading force of perhaps 150,000 picked men might have created mortal havoc in our midst. But now our home army and Home Guard have grown and improved to such an extent that it would not be much use an invader coming with less than 600,000 or 700,000 men and six or seven armored divisions with many thousands of vehicles. The enormous shipping movements and air activities which would be the indispensable prelude to this would certainly be detected. We therefore feel entitled to use the flotillas to the utmost on feeding the island and escorting the outward-bound troop and Russian convoys, and we also felt entitled to send to the African shore a considerable proportion of our coastal torpedo-carrying aircraft after the disappearance of our battle fleet in the Mediterranean. We hold ourselves answerable in the gravest manner to watch and handle judiciously this invasion danger, and I do not think you will ever have to run again the frightful hazards through which we passed in 1940.

Channel escape anticipated

I will digress for a moment from my general theme to comment further upon the passage of the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* up the Channel and through the Straits of Dover. Most people thought this very astonishing and very alarming. They could have broken south and perhaps got into the Mediterranean. They could have gone out into the Atlantic as commerce raiders.

They could have gone north, and tried to reach their own home waters by the Norwegian fiords. But the one way which seemed impossible to the general public was that they could come up the Channel and through the Straits of Dover. I will therefore read an extract from the Admiralty appreciation which was written on the 2nd February, 10 days before the cruisers broke out and when their exercises and steam trials and arrival of escorting German destroyers showed what they had in mind:

"At first sight this passage up the Channel appears hazardous for the Germans. It is probable, however, that, as their heavy ships are not fully efficient, they would prefer such passage, relying for their security on their destroyers and aircraft, which are efficient, and knowing full well that we have no heavy ships with which to oppose them in the Channel. We might well, therefore, find the 2 battle cruisers and the 8-inch cruiser with 5 large and 5 small destroyers, also, say, 20 fighters constantly overhead (with reinforcements within call), proceeding up Channel.

"Taking all factors into consideration, it appears that the German ships can pass east up the Channel with much less risk than they will incur if they attempt an ocean passage to Norway, and as it is considered the Germans will evade danger until they are fully worked up, the Channel passage appears to be their most probable direction if and when they leave Brest."

The test of faith

I have read this document to the House because I am anxious that members should realize that our affairs are not conducted entirely by simpletons and dunderheads as the comic papers try to depict, and in particular that the Admiralty, which I regard as an incomparable machine for British protection in spite of all the misfortunes and accidents that have happened, deserves a very broad measure of confidence and gratitude. Considering their knowledge and foresight and the intense indefatigable care which has brought us thus far safely on this hard voyage, I think they deserve to be regarded with respect. Any featherhead can have confidence in times of victory, but the test is to have faith when things are going wrong for the time being, and when things happen which cannot be explained in public.

I now return to my narrative and general argument. The House will see that in November and December of last year in a few weeks we lost or had put out of action for a long time seven great ships, or more than one third of our battle-ships and battle cruisers, and that this happened at a time when we were fully extended and had to meet the attack of a new, fresh and tremendous enemy and while our great ally was temporarily entirely crippled at sea. It is upon this background and with this accompaniment that I will make a very few observations about the tragedy and disaster of Singapore.

On December 7, 1941, there were in Singapore and the Malay Peninsula about 60,000 British, Australian and Indian troops, and immediately after the declaration we set in motion to Malaya, as I have described, between 40,000 and 50,000 others, including a high proportion of technical arms. After a long rear-guard action down the Malay Peninsula, there were, according to the War Office figures, about 100,000 men gathered in the island of Singapore by the morning of

February 3. On the night of February 8 about 5,000 Japanese made a lodgment on the north-western corner of the island and were gradually reinforced by landings from other points until perhaps 30,000 men had been landed. After five or six days of confused but not very severe fighting the army and fortress surrendered. The Japanese have not stated the number of prisoners they have taken, but it does not seem that there was very much bloodshed. This episode and all that led up to it seems to be out of harmony with anything that we have experienced or performed in the present war. Many explanatory factors are mentioned: the absence of the air force owing to the enemy's domination of our airfields; the dispiriting effects of the long retreat upon the troops engaged in it; the enervating effects of the climate upon all Europeans; the fact that some of the reinforcements had been a long time on board ship; and above all the embarrassment to the defense, caused by it being intermingled with a city containing at that time upward of 1,000,000 human beings of many races and conditions. In all these circumstances I do not at all wonder that requests should be made for an inquiry by a Royal Commission, not only into what took place upon the spot in the agony of Singapore but into all the arrangements which had been made beforehand. I am convinced however that this would not be good for our country, and that it would hamper the prosecution of the war. Australian accounts reflect upon the Indian troops. Other credible witnesses disparage the Australians. The lack of any effective counter-attack by the 18th Division, which arrived in such high spirits and good order and never seem to have had their chance, is criticized. The generalship is criticized. There is an endless field for recrimination. Most of those concerned are prisoners. General Wavell, who was in charge of the whole ABDA area [American-British-Dutch-Australian joint operations zone—ED.] from January 15 onward, is far too busy grappling with new perils. We too have enough trouble on our hands to cope with the present and the future, and I could not in any circumstances consent to adding such a burden, for a heavy burden it would be, to those which we have to bear. I must ask the House to support the Government in this decision, which is not taken in any ignoble desire to shield individuals or safeguard the administration but solely in the interests of the state and for the successful prosecution of the war.

Difficulties in southeast Asia

The premature fall of Singapore led to failures of the resistance in Java and Sumatra. But this might have happened in any case in view of the decisive Japanese superiority in numbers and organization.

[Here Mr. Churchill briefly reviews the details of the Burma campaign wherein, at the time of this speech, strong Japanese forces were driving north toward Mandalay.—ED.]

General Wavell has been receiving in India all the aircraft we can transport and service, to the temporary detriment of General Auchinleck's operations in Libya. The United States is sending powerful air reinforcements, both to India and China. All this takes time, and the number of airfields at our disposal in Burma and the protection which it was possible to afford to them have not been sufficient to enable the British air force

CHURCHILL'S SECRET SPEECH CONTINUED

to maintain itself, and successive reinforcements have been wiped out, many of them on the ground as they arrived. General Wavell has also to consider the defense of northeastern India, which may at any time be gravely menaced. He is not therefore at present in a position to denude himself to any large extent, and he must not fritter away his resources. The difficulty is to get established on a sufficiently large scale and to maintain supplies and services in the teeth of Japanese superiority. Without this it is like throwing good money after bad, or throwing snowballs into a furnace to keep down the temperature. Efforts are being made to re-equip the American Volunteer Group working with the Chinese under the American general, General Stilwell, who has in every way shown himself a fine soldier and a good comrade, and who has established the closest relations with General Alexander.

At the present time there is very little air support for our troops or for the Chinese, and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek has complained to me that he was promised air support which is not forthcoming when he ordered his divisions to march south into Burma. Mandalay and other towns have been the subjects of very severe air raids with great slaughter, and a huge flight of refugees is moving northward toward China, or westward in the hopes of reaching India over extremely primitive and half-constructed roads. Typhus and cholera have made their appearance behind our harassed front. Treachery and infiltration are rife. A tragic fate impends upon the mass of refugees collected to the north of Mandalay. In the midst of these scenes of indescribable misery and ruin, the Governor-General [the Right Honorable Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-Smith—ED.], whom we knew so well in this House as Minister of Agriculture a couple of years ago, and his devoted wife have been a fountain of courage and inspiration.

The advance of the enemy has been greatly slowed down by the exertions of General Alexander and his American colleague and by the very brave fighting of the British, Indian and Chinese troops still on the front. Our imperial forces are however reduced to very small proportions. There is no means of bringing reinforcements to them by sea, for the Japanese hold complete command of the Bay of Bengal and only trickles of men and supplies can come over the mountain roads and tracks from Assam. General Wavell has the duty of distributing his resources to the best advantage, and we are sending him everything we can, having regard to our other responsibilities which are neither few nor easy.

I cannot encourage the House to expect good news from the Burma theater. The best that can be hoped for is that the retreat will be as slow as possible and give time for other factors to make their weight tell.

At this point we may consider what Japanese strategy is likely to be. So far as we know the Japanese have 72 field divisions with some additional brigades and a mass of trained soldiers which is certainly not less than 2,000,000 addi-

tional behind them. Of these 72 divisions 27 are in the so-called ABDA area including Burma, 15 are in China, 20 are opposite Russia in Manchuria and only 10 are left in Japan. The Japanese army in the ABDA area threatens simultaneously Australia, India and, through Burma, China. They have conquered the whole of Malaya, the Philippines and the Dutch East Indies. They have destroyed or captured the following divisions of the Allies or their equivalent. British and Indian, 6; Dutch, 3; United States, 2; Filipinos, 3 or 4. Total 14 or 15. They may have

would get great advantages by invading Australia in force. By so doing they would commit themselves to a very formidable campaign at a great distance from home with American sea power, as it regains its strength, operative on their communications. No doubt the Japanese will do their utmost to threaten and alarm Australia and to establish lodgments and bases on the northern part of Australia in order to procure the greatest locking-up of Allied forces in that continent. We have done and will continue to do everything in our power to sustain our kith and kin. I have also procured from President Roosevelt a substantial reinforcement of United States troops for New Zealand, whose attitude and morale have been admirable. But neither Great Britain nor the United States must be drawn into immobilizing in Australasia undue numbers of the limited forces which they can transport across the sea within any given period.

Alternatively the Japanese may invade India. There is no doubt of their ability, if they chose to concentrate their efforts, to invade and overrun a large part of India, to take Calcutta and Madras, and certainly to make very cruel air raids upon defenseless Indian cities.

The Japanese have not told us what they intend to do, so I can only make a guess, which I do under all reserves, knowing well the fallibility of human foresight in the fog of war. It would seem, however, looking at it from their point of view, that their best plan

would be to push right ahead northward from Burma into China and try to finish up Chinese resistance and the great Chinese leader, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. We have not noticed any Japanese movement lately which is inconsistent with this idea, but there are several which support it. Certainly by driving China out of the war and possibly installing another puppet government in China, which would be their ally, Japan would seem to be greatly furthering her own interests. China is the only place where Japan can obtain a major decision in her favor in 1942. Moreover, let me point out, this process, if successful, would be to Japan one of contraction and not of further perhaps excessive expansion. It would be entirely in harmony with a Japanese attack on Russia for which many preparations have been made. It would certainly release a good many Japanese divisions for further enterprises in a subsequent year. Of course this appreciation may be wrong, but it is what seems most in the interests of the enemy and therefore most to be feared.

Possible moves by Japanese fleet

Before I leave the Far Eastern theater with its dark panorama of ruin, actual and prospective, I will deal with the naval situation and the air situation as it affects naval operations in the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.

The surprise of Pearl Harbor threw the American Pacific Fleet, on which so much depended, out of action for the time being; and though the losses have been largely made good, the Ameri-



LOW'S CAUSTIC CARTOONS drew Churchill's counter, "... Our affairs are not conducted entirely by simpletons and dunderheads, as the comic papers try to depict."

lost 100,000 killed and wounded but none of their divisional formations has been destroyed and I make no doubt they can easily replace all casualties.

They cost about a quarter to feed and carry of what British and still more American troops require. They certainly show no inferiority when they get to the spot. The Japanese army, navy and air force, working in close harmonious combination, being absolutely fresh after their many years of preparation and inculcation of war as the highest art and duty, having brought their plans up to date by fullest information and closest study of the German victories in Europe, and having added their own jungle-craft thereto, have established themselves in little more than four months in the whole of these wide regions, which they call their Asiatic Co-Prosperity sphere, from Luzon to Rangoon, and from the northern approaches of Australia to the southern approaches of China. In this vast area they have forces largely superior to any that we can bring to bear for a long time. They are no doubt sprawled and spread widely, but they are consolidating their positions to the full extent of their saved-up resources.

Which way will they go? Where will they strike next? Australia naturally fears immediate invasion, and the United States, which has accepted responsibility for everything east of a line drawn west of Australia, has sent and is sending continuous strong reinforcements. We have transported back to Australia a large part of the Australian Imperial Forces from the Middle East. We do not see here that the Japanese

can fleet has remained separated from the enemy by the vast distances of the Pacific, and has been mainly concerned with maintaining communications with Australia, along which considerable forces are passing. The Japanese navy lies in the center of the scene, and like the Japanese army it can strike in either direction. Our Eastern Fleet in the Indian Ocean cannot tell with any certainty what size or strength of Japanese vessels will emerge from the Malay Archipelago, through the Straits of Malacca or the Straits of Sunda. We cannot tell how far the Japanese pre-occupations about the American Navy will force them to retain the bulk of their naval power in their home waters or in the eastern Pacific. We do not know whether the Japanese wish to fight a battle with any American naval forces which may be operating in the islands between the American continent and Australia. Obviously, if the main part of the Japanese navy comes west into the Indian Ocean, we, with our other tasks on hand, would not be able to fight a fleet action.

On the other hand, when and in proportion as they get tied to the American sphere by the reviving strength of the American Navy, our control of the Indian Ocean will improve, provided of course we are not brought to action and defeated in the meantime. The fact, however, that the Japanese have at present a move either way and can undoubtedly move our way in largely superior strength, confronts the Admiralty and the commander in chief of our Eastern Fleet with most vexatious and difficult problems, not capable perhaps for some months of a satisfactory solution.

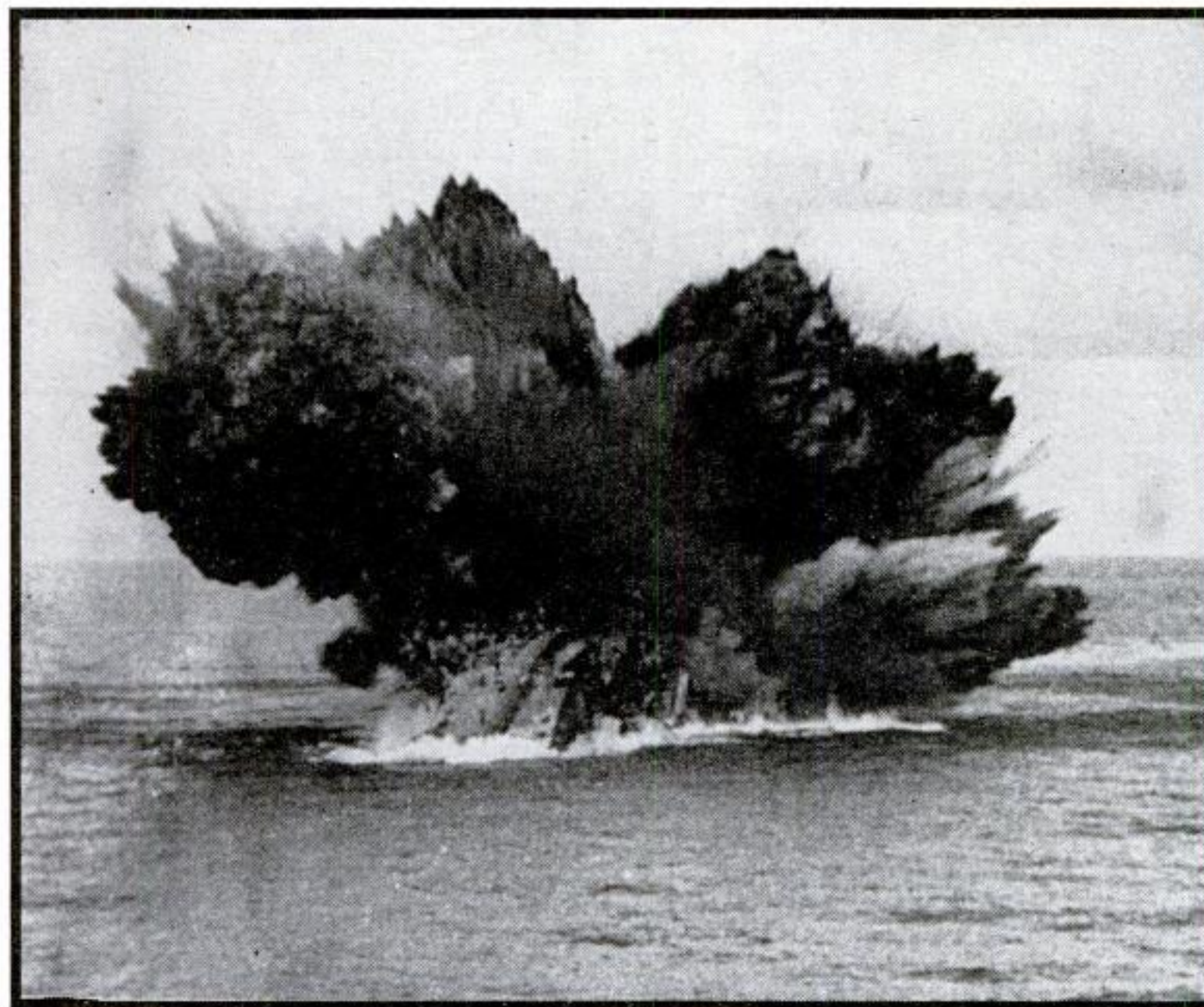
After virtual annihilation of British, Dutch and United States light forces in Javanese waters and the loss of Singapore, Java and Sumatra, we naturally considered Ceylon as a key point we have to hold. This cannot be done without adequate shore-based aircraft and ample anti-aircraft artillery. Our resources were limited and there are, as I have said, many clamant calls upon them. However, casting aside a great many other needs, we did manage to give a considerable measure of protection to Colombo and Trincomalee, and also to place in Ceylon military forces sufficient to require a substantial invading army to overcome them.

All through March we were most anxious about Ceylon because of our weak condition there. But by the end of March we began to feel a little more comfortable; and this feeling persists so far.

In the last days of March, Admiral Somerville, who commands our Eastern Fleet, and who, as I said, is fresh from two years' almost continuous fighting in the Mediterranean and has conducted at least 20 extremely tricky and hazardous operations there—who is perhaps more familiar than any other man except Admiral Cunningham with the conditions of modern air attack on ships of war, who has run many convoys into Malta, raided Genoa, and taken part in all kinds of actions—formed the impression from what scraps of information he could pick

up, that a Japanese incursion into the Bay of Bengal was probable. It was also thought that there might well be a certain number of aircraft carriers supported by three Kongo battle cruisers. These are old battle cruisers modernized like every other large ship in the Japanese navy (we of course only modernized a few of ours) and they carry 14-inch guns.

I am not of course going to tell what our naval strength was, is or will be in these waters, but I will go as far as to say that we should have been happy to fight an action with a force of this kind.



H.M.S. "BARHAM" was torpedoed 200 miles off Alexandria on Nov. 25, 1941 by a German U-boat. This British newsreel photo was made as the ship's magazine exploded.

Accordingly, Admiral Somerville took station southeast of Ceylon where he would be most likely to encounter the enemy, and our Catalina aircraft, which were on the spot, made far-ranging reconnaissances.

There was no sign of the enemy and it became necessary for the fleet to go back to refuel. The admiral came to the conclusion that the intelligence which had led him to expect the Japanese naval advance into the Indian Ocean was faulty. The whole work of the Navy has to be carried on. One of his two 8-inch gun cruisers, the *Cornwall*, was needed for an Australian troop convoy, and the other had to undergo certain necessary repairs. He sent both to Colombo. The *Hermes*, one of our oldest aircraft carriers, also had a mission to perform, and had to pick up various essentials at Trincomalee. No sooner had the admiral dispersed his concentration than what he had formerly expected came to pass. A report was received of a large Japanese fleet steering northwestward toward Ceylon. The reconnaissance Catalina aircraft was shot down before it could describe exactly the composition of the enemy fleet. Immediately Admiral Somerville, who had by now completed refueling, issued orders to concentrate his ships. He expected to meet the three Kongos and perhaps two aircraft carriers together with ancillaries and though he saw that he could not intercept them before they attacked Colombo, he hoped to bring them to action should they tarry or should any of them be crippled by the counterattack of our shore-based bombers. He therefore fixed a rendezvous for his forces, told the *Dorsetshire* and *Cornwall*

to get out of Colombo harbor and join him at this sea point, and he told *Hermes* at Trincomalee to go to sea and keep out of the way. The Admiralty did not interfere at all in these dispositions. When they put one of their best admirals in charge of a fleet and a theater, they do not stand over him with a stick jogging his elbow. It is only very rarely when they possess exceptional knowledge that they override the judgment of the man on the spot. If the Admiralty does too much of that they simply destroy the whole initiative and responsibility of the Admirals at sea. Such a bad habit, only acquired through wireless telegraphy, would be entirely contrary to the traditions of the Royal Navy. But of course if the House thinks fit, it may blame me for whatever went wrong.

At daylight on April 5 the Japanese air force attacked Colombo. All was in readiness for them. The harbor was largely cleared of ships; the *Cornwall* and *Dorsetshire* were, as Admiral Somerville thought, safe at sea; the anti-air-raid precautions worked well; our fighters were in the air; and the enemy was beaten off with the loss of probably two thirds of the aircraft they used in the attack. The counterattack by our Blenheims upon the enemy's aircraft carriers returned without finding them, but later in the day a Japanese reconnaissance plane sighted the *Cornwall* and *Dorsetshire* on their way to join Admiral Somerville's fleet. Both these ships were sunk in about a quarter of an hour by attacks of from 40 to 60 fighter

aircraft carrying one single large bomb each. Three quarters of the ships' crews were however saved.

Here is another example of the formidable quality of the Japanese seaborne air force. Our cruisers have on many occasions in the Mediterranean been exposed to prolonged attacks by German and Italian aircraft, and though often damaged have rarely been sunk, and in two cases only have they been sunk without all their anti-aircraft ammunition having been used up. The fact that the Japanese, in spite of their heavy losses in the morning, could provide so large a force to attack the cruisers made it clear that they were employing a greater number of aircraft carriers than had been expected. In fact there were found to be no fewer than five. In these circumstances it would have been wrong to force a fleet action, and Admiral Somerville, with the full approval of the Admiralty, withdrew into the wastes of the Indian Ocean.

Enemy designs on Ceylon

The way was now open for any Japanese seaborne invasion of Ceylon. However this did not take place. Instead the Japanese raided Trincomalee, where they were again severely rebuffed. They caught the *Hermes*, which had been ordered to clear out of the harbor, and inflicted very heavy losses, nearly 100,000 tons, upon our shipping in the Bay of Bengal.

It seems now that the enemy has retired to re-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

THE U.S. IN GERMANY

THE FRENCH OFFER US AN EASY OUT, BUT ONLY BY STAYING CAN WE PROTECT OUR VICTORY

The conqueror's robes look silly on Uncle Sam. He has been stalking through Germany with a stern look on his face and a stick of chewing gum in his hand. But his subjects are starving and his troops "wanna go home." In America we see a picture of a child dying in a German mother's arms (LIFE, Jan. 7) and the remnants of vengeance vanish with a shudder. It does no good to be reminded that Germans were only lately exhibiting a remarkable indifference to such events. We know uncomfortably well the conqueror's robes clothe us with a peculiar responsibility.

Already the ugly stories that are historically attached to occupations are coming in. The demoralization of German girls, well advanced under the Nazis, is further advanced with chocolate bars if not otherwise. Retaliation will follow with hair clippers, knives, bullets; then punishment, hostages, hangings, horrors. American soldiers are wearied of the prospect already. Americans at home soon will be.

What, then, should our government do? Confess that Americans are not cut out for such tasks, bring the boys home and let Europe take care of itself? We could keep a diplomatic finger in Europe by supporting the current French plan to internationalize the Ruhr. This would involve few, if any, U.S. troops. It would still be a gesture of our intent that German militarism must not rise again. It would also hasten the formation of a Western bloc in Europe, led by France, to parallel the Eastern bloc already being built by Russia. It would acknowledge the existence of two Germanies and two Europes, permanently separated by the Elbe, a separation already called "a fact of life" by many knowing people. Such a policy would save everybody—especially Americans—a lot of immediate trouble.

An inviting course, surely, but before we adopt it, and especially before we drift into it, let us ask ourselves a question. Does it lead to the kind of Europe or the kind of world we envisioned while we fought the war? Is it anything more than a rationalization of everybody's desire for an easy answer to the hard German problem? Is there some better, grander plan which, with some effort, we are still in a position to achieve?

Potsdam

It was always our official intention to occupy Germany. But not until Truman, Attlee and Stalin sat down at Potsdam, 60 days after occupation had begun, was anything like an official program for Germany declared. The Potsdam agreement was generally considered an American diplomatic victory. This was because the American proposals were sufficiently influenced by the "Carthaginian peace" of Mr. Morgenthau to assuage the doubts of the Russians. The British, longer schooled in the politics of conquest, thought Potsdam pretty stupid. It undertook to compress a population larger than Britain's, more highly industrialized than

Britain's, into an area hardly bigger than Britain's, while at the same time restricting its right to export and import. Worse than that, Potsdam was aimed at only negative goals: reparations and disarmament. It offered no positive program for reconstructing either wanton Germany or ravaged Europe.

Yet there is this to be said for the Potsdam agreement: it left much room for interpretations and it locked no doors. Indeed, considering what has happened since, some of its paragraphs seem almost Utopian now. For example, it provided that the return of Germans abroad should be handled "in an orderly and humane manner"; any visitor to Berlin knows the transfer is disorderly and barbaric.

Last week the Allied Control Council interpreted Potsdam to mean that the German steel industry, which had a 22,000,000-ton capacity at its munitions-making peak, should be limited to 5,800,000 tons. Any day now the balance of this fixed plant, along with a lot of other West German assets, will be offered as reparations to Germany's conquerors. (The Russians have already taken most of what they want from their own occupation zone.) These events bring the shortcomings of Potsdam to a crisis. For they raise two questions: how and when is Europe going to rebuild its shattered economy and what will be the shape of that economy when it is rebuilt?

Germany Is Part of Europe

Not only Morgenthau's but most "plans" for Germany make one common mistake: they assume that the German economy can be treated separately from Europe's. Yet even at the peak of the prewar self-sufficiency rat race, German exports were the breath of life to her neighbors, including France. The Nazis during their ascendancy increased the economic dependence of non-German Europe by anticipating Mr. Morgenthau in reverse, making Germany the industrial hub of the continent and turning the other countries of Europe into one, big farm. That is still the economic pattern of Europe. To deindustrialize Germany without greatly increasing industry in the rest of Europe, therefore, is practically to deny all Europe the immediate means to rebuild her bridges, railroads, factories and homes.

There are many American engineers and businessmen in Germany today whose "instinct of workmanship" winces every time they see a German factory left idle or destroyed. Considering how badly all Europe needs production, their sense of frustration is natural. Yet they, too, no less than the men of Potsdam, suffer from the lack of a plan. For if German industry were merely turned on full steam for reconstruction's sake, it might easily maintain its momentum until another Hitler could arise and turn it to political or military ends.

That is why the French proposal—to internationalize the Ruhr, Germany's coal and steel

heart—is so tempting. It suggests a way to disarm Germany without destroying her economic usefulness to the world. It is certainly a more alluring plan in that respect than the current reparations program, which is not only delaying reconstruction but will redistribute German industry in a haphazard, meaningless way destined to look ridiculous a decade hence.

How Deep Is the Elbe?

A less alluring aspect of the French plan is the tactics the French have adopted to promote it: They are using their veto in the Allied Control Council to block the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, though Potsdam stipulated that this should be done. That it is not done is causing suffering in all Europe, not least in France itself. And if the French win, the underlying assumption of their scheme will indeed become one of the "facts of life": namely, that Europe is divided at the Elbe for as long as man can see.

Up to now, official American policy has rejected this assumption. We have protested the formation of the Eastern bloc and discouraged the formation of a Western. We have assumed that if East and West are to get along, they must certainly find common objectives in Germany where the "two worlds" meet. Up to now, nothing in the Potsdam agreement has excluded the possibility of such a common program. But if Potsdam is not soon replaced or implemented by more constructive plans for Europe as a whole, the French will turn out to have been the wisest after all.

This is how Londoners talk: "To say that the ruin of Germany is the ruin of Europe would raise no more than a sigh of relief in Russia." The French are afraid that goes for the U.S., too. They are betting that Americans just don't care what happens to Europe, or at least that we are all too homesick to execute long-term plans.

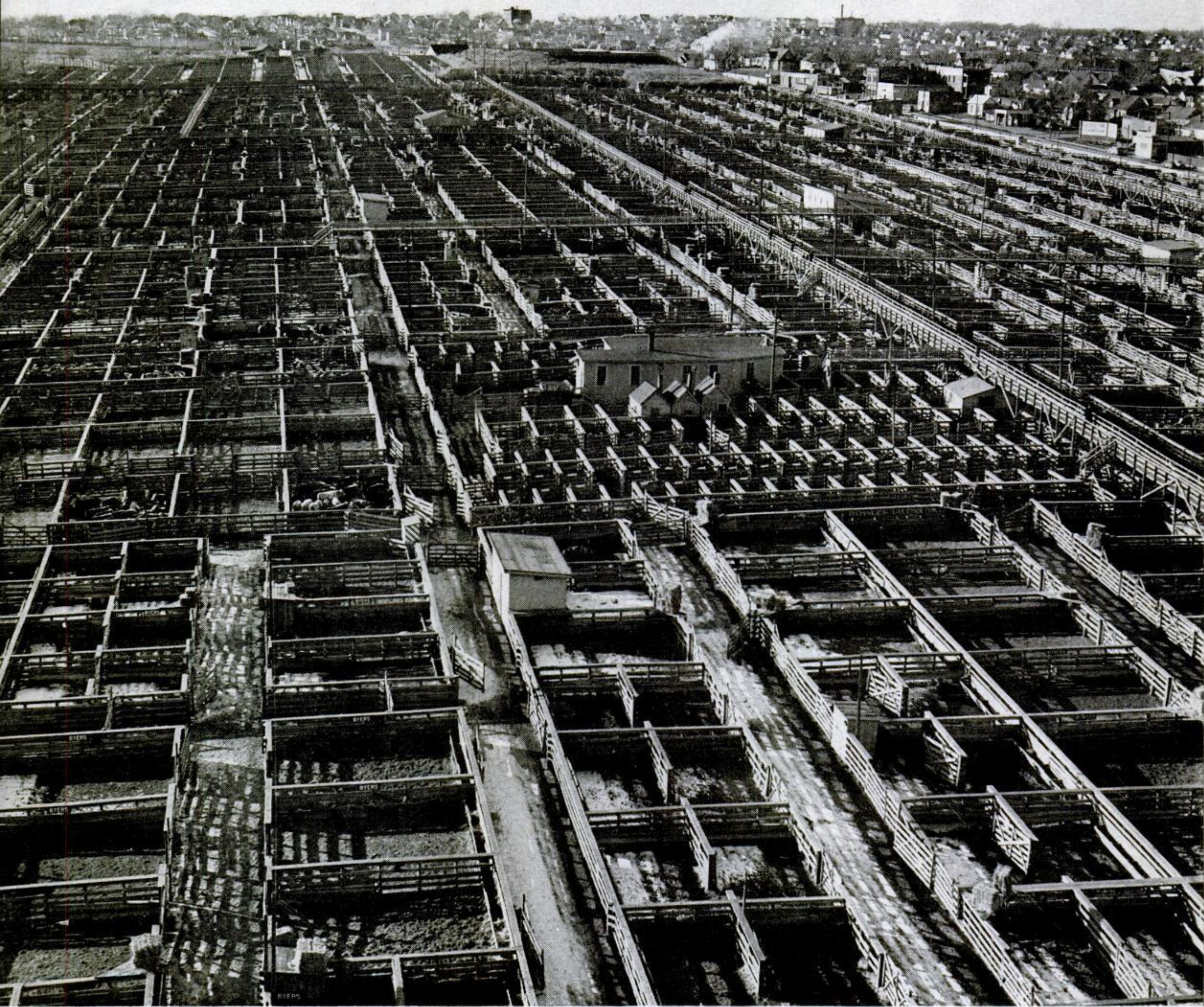
To reconstruct the entity called Europe, to give it one more chance at unity and peace, a great deal is now required of America. Our statesmen must come forward with an economic plan for Germany and Europe which the Europeans will accept, in which the Russians will participate and which America can promise to support for many years to come. That is the hard way, but it is the only way to protect and give a lasting meaning to our victory.

PICTURE OF THE WEEK: ➔

Fate of the steel strike, most important of all walk-outs, lay last week in the hands of the men on the opposite page. Hope rose when, at the White House, U.S. Steel's Benjamin Fairless shook hands with C.I.O.'s Philip Murray. But after Steel rejected Truman's compromise proposal of a 17.1% pay raise, things were less friendly. Fairless branded as "base falsehood" a Murray statement that Fairless himself thought the union's demand "meritorious." All hope for averting the strike seemed ended.



Strike preface: U. S. Steel's Fairless offers his hand to C.I.O.'s Murray before a White House conference which resulted in deadlock



PENS OF THE OMAHA UNION STOCKYARDS ARE VIRTUALLY EMPTY AS STRIKING PACKING-HOUSE WORKERS CLOSE DOWN ARMOUR, SWIFT AND CUDAHY PLANTS THERE

VIOLENCE BREAKS OUT AS NATION'S STRIKES SPREAD

While meat shortage grows worse and Murray strikes Big Steel, police gas and club pickets in Los Angeles

Like the heavy tolling of a bell, three events warned the nation last week that optimism over labor disputes was unjustified. C. I. O. President Philip Murray, whose over-all strategy was already drawn up (LIFE, Jan. 21), began his major campaign to force big business to come to terms. With General Motors already struck, he authorized strikes for the meat packers and the electrical industry. With sudden shock the country felt the effect of the walkouts. The empty pens of the strikebound packers (*above*) made meat so scarce that big cities were getting down to a bare 15% of normal supply. In Los Angeles violence broke out on the picket lines of the

electrical workers (*opposite page*). But Murray kept his biggest weapon until the last. Finally, with the breaking-down of White House negotiations (*page 33*), he called a strike in the whole steel industry.

He had hoped to get an acceptable settlement in steel, knowing that this would make most other industries fall into line. He also knew that an extended strike in steel would amount to a virtual stoppage of U. S. production. Steel was the basic U. S. industry. If more than 700,000 steel workers went out, layoffs of workers in other industries would be bound to follow. Soon 5,000,000 workers might be idle. Said President Truman in a vain last-minute

appeal, "[A steel strike] will be felt all over the country and for a long time to come."

Until last week the strikes had been mostly peaceful. In nine weeks there had not been even a black eye at General Motors. Then in Los Angeles, traditionally an open-shop, antiunion town, there came trouble. Trying to get office workers through picket lines outside the United States Electrical Motors, Inc. plant, police opened up with tear-gas shells. In the melee pickets grabbed the shells, heaved them back at the cops. Twenty-five people were arrested, more than 20 hurt. The country shuddered, knowing how contagious strike violence could be.



TEAR GAS breaks up a United Electrical Workers picket line at United States Electrical Motors, Inc. plant in Los Angeles. Pickets were violating a court order forbidding interference with passage of non-striking workers. They chanted "Solidarity forever."

GAS-MASKED POLICE subdue a kicking, squirming striker (*below*). In their fight the United Electrical Workers were reinforced by other strikers from a nearby General Motors plant. The struggle, however, lasted only about five minutes. The cops won.





SOVIET DELEGATE Gromyko touches off battle by nominating Norway's Trygve Lie for president.



AUSTRALIA casts its vote. All ballots were secret. Opposing Lie for the presidency was Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium.



SAUDI ARABIA, represented by Emir Feisal, votes. Some delegates got their hands stuck in ballot-box slot.



WORLD ASSEMBLY met for first time in Methodist Church's Central Hall near Parliament. Dominating the hall was new UNO insignie—gilt map of world surrounded

by olive branches. The delegates were seated alphabetically, bringing United Kingdom, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. together in what delegates called "the hot corner" (lower right).



FRANCE votes. Foreign Minister Bidault probably voted for Spaak. The French favor Western European bloc.



U. S. vote was cast by Byrnes. After floor consultation with his delegation, Byrnes stood by commitment to support Lie.



SPAAK TAKES CHAIR after winning election, 28 to 23. Job lasts the entire session, pays no salary.

UNITED NATIONS HOLD FIRST MEETING IN LONDON

U.S. diplomatic prestige suffers when it gets caught between Russia and Britain in fight over presidency

When the United Nations Organization met for the first time in London's blue-and-gold Central Hall, the delegates of 51 nations were prepared to settle no final, world-shaking issues. But they did seek the answer to one very important question: could the nations devise machinery for working together to maintain a peaceful world?

First step was election of a president of the UNO Assembly. Unfortunately the U. S. delegation, run by Secretary James F. Byrnes, took a diplomatic header on this first step. In preassembly maneuvering the British had sponsored Foreign Minister Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium for the job. The Russians, considering Belgium a British satellite, plugged for Norway's able Foreign Minister, Trygve Lie. Behind the scenes the Soviet Union was assured

of American support, but when Russia publicly nominated Lie, the U. S. was put in the position of tagging after Russia. Byrnes wavered, decided still to vote for Lie, but declined to second the nomination publicly. At this sign of disunity smaller nations switched to Britain's candidate, who was elected.

"The net result," reported *LIFE* and *Time* Correspondent John Osborne, "was that Russia and the U. S. took a licking together, the U. S. gained nothing in Russian confidence and lost a great deal of confidence of practically every other nation for a pathetically unnecessary display of weakness in American leadership." At a later session Byrnes rose in opposition to a Russian motion to postpone electing nonpermanent members of the vital Security Council. This time Byrnes had his way. The Russian motion was defeated 34 to 9.



AMERICAN DELEGATION maps strategy before first session. Seated at table (left to right) are former Secretary of State Stettinius; his successor, Secretary Byrnes, who

is chief of delegation; Senator Connally and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Absent from picture but active in preassembly talks was fifth delegate, Senator Arthur Vandenberg.



THE 82ND'S COMMANDER, Major General Gavin, broadcasts before parade. He insisted on marching with his men—"We walked together all over this damned world."



CRACK 82ND DIVISION SWINGS UP FIFTH AVENUE FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE'S

THE BIG PARADE

All U. S. infantry is honored in the 82nd's march

One hundred and fifty-one days after World War II ended, the 82nd Airborne Division marched up New York's Fifth Avenue, a helmeted, bayonet-bristling, 13,000-man symbol of all the Army ground forces that fought the war. As a symbol, the 82nd was well chosen. It fought in Sicily, Salerno, Anzio and Normandy, was first over the Dutch border into Germany. It won three Congressional Medals, 80 DSCs, 900 Silver Stars, 1,400 Bronze Stars, 10,000 Purple Hearts, many foreign decorations. Later it was picked for spit-and-polish occupation-army parades in Berlin, where it performed so superbly that other Allied units gaped. Its commander, 38-year-old Major General James Gavin, is the youngest man ever to command a U. S. Army division. Recently it was selected to be the airborne arm of the Army's newly organized Strategic Striking Force.

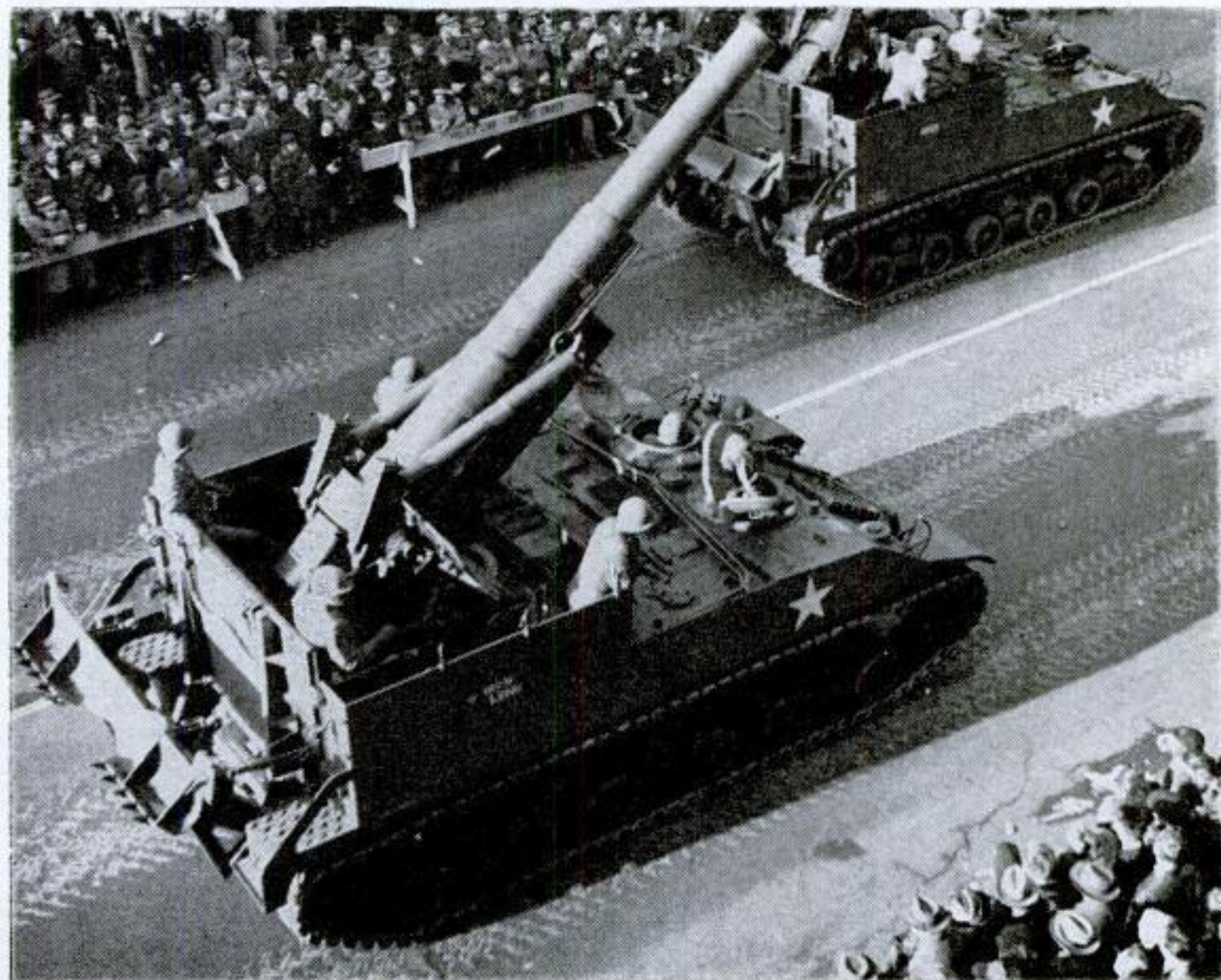
Yet the 82nd's victory parade, considered as America's main tribute to the heroic, anonymous "doughfoot," was oddly subdued. Paper showered the marchers and applause thundered sporadically, but there were also long gaps of silence broken only by the steady 120-to-the-minute clump of the 82nd's jump boots. Parade-wise New York police said it was because there was insufficient martial music—accelerated demobilization has eliminated a great many Army bands.



FAMED ARCH IN THE BIGGEST PARADE OF "DOUGHFEET" THAT NEW YORK CITY HAS SEEN SINCE 1919, WHEN PERSHING LED THE 1ST DIVISION ALONG THE SAME AVENUE



SHERMAN TANKS follow the marchers as representatives of the Army's armored force. In aerial operation airborne divisions carry nothing heavier than very light tanks.



SELF-PROPELLED 8-in. howitzers shake Fifth Avenue's pavement. These are new weapons which had undergone field tests, were about ready for combat-at war's end.



THE FIRST FAMILY faces a firing squad of photographers amiably but just a bit tensely (above). This is how they looked to the camera's uncompromisingly honest lens. In picture below the retoucher has worked over the Truman faces, chins and necks with curious results.



PHOTOGRAPHY REVEALS BESS TRUMAN AS A WOMAN OF CHARM, PURPOSE

FIRST-FAMILY PORTRAIT

The Trumans pose formally, with varying results

When a chance to make formal portraits of America's First Family was recently offered, 40 press cameramen responded. The session, scheduled to last 30 minutes, took 60. Mary Margaret Truman said more White House furniture was moved than at any time in past 50 years.

The results showed not only what the Trumans look like today but what some photographic retouchers think Americans want their First Family to look like. The photographs below (by Harris & Ewing) have been so retouched that the Trumans emerge looking like waxwork effigies, empty of life or personality. The unretouched pictures at top by LIFE's photographer show the Trumans in all honest plainness, sparing none of the lines and blemishes which give their faces character.



RETOUCHING CONVERTS EXPRESSION TO ONE OF SACCHARINE VACUITY



*Campbell's Soup on your shelf
is like a part-time cook
in your kitchen*

AND AMONG WIVES AND MOTHERS there seems to be a pretty general agreement on this point! Haven't you found it so in your day-to-day meal planning? Let the clock take you by surprise . . . let unexpected guests arrive . . . let the weather keep you from marketing. No matter. With Campbell's Soups on hand, you're prepared.

For most Campbell's Soups are "main-dish" soups. Some are invigorating meat stock soups—some have a variety of luscious garden vegetables—some are smooth purées. You'll find them soundly nourishing, as well as tempting and delicious. The Campbell's Soups shown on this page are specially suited to help you in preparing satisfying meals.

YOUR MAIN DISH . . . IN MINUTES!

A deep-flavored beef stock and 15 different vegetables combine to make this homey vegetable soup a real "must" for your kitchen shelf.

Campbell's **VEGETABLE SOUP**

A TREAT . . . AND READY IN A JIFFY!

Hothouse mushrooms and extra-thick, sweet cream make this a truly wonderful soup. Keep a can or two on hand for entertaining—or to give a little extra touch to a family meal.

Campbell's **CREAM OF MUSHROOM SOUP**

HEARTY . . . AND QUICK TO FIX!

It's BEEF straight through! Rich beef stock . . . plenty of tender pieces of beef . . . golden egg noodles steeped in the good beef broth. Make a note of this one—sure!

Campbell's **BEEF NOODLE SOUP**



LOOK FOR THE
RED-AND-WHITE LABEL



“Kebabs in Corn is a savory adventure in eating!”

says Dinah Shore

You'll love the "barbecue" tang and zing of the crispy "kebabs" (fancy name for meat broiled on skewers).

And, *Hallelujah!* how you'll love the young, sweet flavor of Birds Eye Golden Sweet Corn. Whole, tender kernels, fairly bursting with milky deliciousness!

Birds Eye Corn has a just-off-the-stalk freshness, a golden-summer flavor. Because it's quick-frozen within 4 hours of picking.

So, when you try this wonderfully savory main dish, *do* be sure to make it with Birds Eye Golden Sweet Corn. And *do* fix it just as Dinah suggests.

WHEN YOU VISIT your Birds Eye Store-keeper, ask him about the other work-saving Birds Eye vegetables, the fruits, poultry, and sea food.

TUNE IN DINAH SHORE, singing star of
"Birds Eye Open House"
THURSDAY evenings, NBC, at 8:30, E.S.T.
Great Guest stars!



A WORD TO THE WISE . . . You know that the famous "Birds Eye" on a package of Frosted Foods stands for *quality*, so don't be misled! There are many brands of quick-frozen foods, but *only one* Birds Eye—the best! Look before you buy for "Birds Eye."

KEBABS IN CORN

(*garden-fresh Birds Eye Golden Sweet Corn.*)

- 1 1/4 pounds boned lamb shoulder or beef chuck
- 5 slices bacon, cut in 1-inch pieces
- 3 medium onions, sliced
- 1/4 cup chopped onion
- 2 tablespoons fat
- 1 cup canned or stewed tomatoes
- 1 box Birds Eye Golden Sweet Corn
- Dash of pepper
- 1/2 teaspoon salt

Cut meat in 1 1/4-inch cubes. Mix together 1/2 cup salad oil, 1/4 cup vinegar, 1 teaspoon dry mustard, 1 teaspoon Worcestershire, few drops tabasco, 1 clove garlic; pour over meat. Cover. Let stand in refrigerator 5 hours or overnight.

Drain meat cubes and arrange, alternately with bacon and onion slices, on skewers. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Broil under medium flame about 20 minutes, or until done, turning occasionally.

Sauté chopped onion in fat. Add tomatoes and bring to a boil. Add corn and seasonings. Cover. Cook 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Serve kebabs and corn on hot platter. Serves 4.

CHURCHILL'S SECRET WAR SPEECH

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

plenish his aircraft carriers after their heavy losses, and that his incursion into the Bay of Bengal was a foray and demonstration with an intention to bring off a Pearl Harbor surprise at Colombo.

I am not able to tell the House what we are doing in this lull. I can speak of the past, but not even in Secret Session of the present and future, but it ought not to be assumed that we are doing nothing. On the contrary, we have every hope that we shall presently be stronger in the Indian Ocean than hitherto.

The unpleasant fact remains that for the present the enemy has effective command of the Bay of Bengal. Ceylon is the objective which would be most valuable to him, and it is there that we are most prepared.

I now leave the lesser war—for such I must regard this fearful struggle against the Japanese—and come to the major war against Germany and Italy.

I will begin with the gravest matter, namely, the enormous losses and destruction of shipping by German U-boats off the east coast of the United States. In a period of less than 60 days, more tonnage was sunk in this one stretch than we had lost all over the world during the last five months of the Battle of the Atlantic before America entered the war. Most of all has this loss been heavy in tankers; indeed the loss has been so severe that we have for some time past been withdrawing our own ships from the route. Our oil reserves are happily large, though the utmost economy must be practiced. We have done our best to aid the Americans in establishing a convoy system, and this will soon be brought into being. At their request, to assist the Americans we have sent over a number of our officers most experienced in anti-U-boat warfare, and upward of 30 corvettes and antisubmarine craft from our own hard-pressed store. The figures for the last two months on the American coast, plus those in the Indian and Pacific Oceans from the Japanese attacks, constitute totals of monthly losses which are most alarming and formidable and comparable to the worst I have witnessed either in the last war or in this. On the other side, it must be remembered that the United States brought into the pool of Allied shipping upward of 9,000,000 gross tons, so that the tonnage at the disposal of the Allies today is substantially greater than at this time last year, though at the same time the calls on our fleets are also increased. Moreover, I feel confident that the countermeasures which are being taken will be successful as they have been in the Battle of the Atlantic, and that the sinkings will presently be reduced to manageable proportions. I must however repeat that tonnage sinkings and the multiplication of U-boats constitute my greatest anxiety. It is only by the expansion of tonnage over losses, which will occur when the shipbuilding power of the

United States makes itself felt, that easement will be given on the oceans which separate the United States from the rest of the world, and the strength of the great republic be enabled to come increasingly into action.

It is only by shipping that the United States or indeed ourselves can intervene, either in the Eastern or the Western theater.

WHAT CHURCHILL SPEECH REVEALS

Six Italians in diving suits penetrated Alexandria harbor, set off explosions in battleships *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth*

Churchill guessed that the best Japanese strategy in Asia would consist of drive north from Burma to clean up China
***Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* escaped through Channel even though British Admiralty felt they would take this route**

In a hitherto unpublished letter, written in April 1942, President Roosevelt told Prime Minister Churchill, "I feel better about the war than at any time in the past two years."

People speak airily of moving armies hither and thither. They do not know how harsh is the tonnage stringency, especially for ships of a suitable speed to carry troops, and how rigorous are the limitations which time and numbers impose upon our actions. Nevertheless since the new war started we have actually moved from this country or from the Middle East across the sea against Japan more than 300,000 men, and we have over 100,000 on salt water at the present time. All these great convoys have hitherto been carried through the perils of mines and U-boat attacks without any appreciable loss of any kind since the beginning of the war. I regard this as a prodigy of skill and organization on the part of all those responsible for it.

I now come to the Middle East.

The situation in Cyrenaica

Our strongest and best-equipped army overseas stands in close contact with the enemy in Cyrenaica. Twice have we hunted the enemy out of the Bengasi triangle and twice have we been chased back ourselves. The very severe battle which General Auchinleck fought last year just missed being a decisive victory. By what narrow margins, chances and accidents was the balance tipped against us no one can compute.

When I last spoke on this subject I said: "If not a victory it was a highly profitable transaction." That is true. [Here the Prime Minister discusses the details of the situation in the western desert.—ED.]

But the fact that we do not possess Bengasi has a serious bearing upon the defense of Malta, because we cannot give continuous daylight air protection to our convoys to Malta from Egypt. For now nearly two years Malta has stood against the enemy. What a thorn it has been in their side! What a toll it has taken of their convoys! Can we wonder that a most strenuous effort has been made by Germany and Italy to rid themselves of this fierce aggres-

sive foe! For the last six weeks over 450 German first-line strength in aircraft and perhaps 200 Italian have been venting their fury on Malta. An unending intermittent bombardment has fallen upon the harbor and city and sometimes as many as 300 aircraft have attacked in a single day. The terrific ordeal has been borne with exemplary fortitude by the

garrison and people. Very heavy losses have been inflicted upon the enemy's air strength. Malta is the first instance of an air force being maintained at odds often of ten to one from so few airfields all under constant bombardment. We replenish Malta with aircraft by all means in our power. The President has helped us with one of his best aircraft carriers, which has just completed a successful operation. [USS *Wasp* carried airplane reinforcements to Malta in March 1942.—ED.] We are stronger now than we have been, but the

struggle is very hard and the question of supply and replenishment dangerous, difficult and costly. The supply of food and ammunition is our constant care and our increasing anxiety.

If you add the air forces facing us in the Mediterranean to those which face us across the Channel and the North Sea, or are detained in Germany to meet our bomber offensive, we account for two thirds of the German fighter strength and more than one third of their bomber strength. We are also detaining in the Mediterranean area more than 1,000 Italian first-line aircraft. Evidently this is a solid help to Russia. Both across the Channel and in the Malta fighting we have this year inflicted considerably heavier losses of aircraft than we have ourselves sustained. It is our interest to engage the enemy's air power at as many points as possible to make him bleed and burn and waste on the widest fronts and at the utmost intensity, and it pays us to lose machine for machine. We have done much better than that. Therefore every day that the air battle for Malta continues, grievous as it is to the island, its defenders and its gallant inhabitants, it plays its part in our general war effort and in helping our Russian allies. It may be that presently the German air force attacking Malta will have to move eastward to sustain the impending offensive against southern Russia. If so we shall have topped the ridge. Meanwhile the struggle at Malta is very hard. It is too early to say how it will end. But all the time we watch with admiration and with gratitude this protracted, undaunted, heroic conflict.

No one will accuse me of glozing over with a smooth and thin veneer the ugly realities of our situation. On the contrary, I thought the House would wish to have its darkest features underlined. But I would not have dared to do this if my confidence in our power to come through safe and victorious was in any way diminished, and I will now proceed to that part of my argument which will give reasons

for this. If we are anxious about the sea, our enemies must be more anxious about the air. The gigantic American shipbuilding program, with our own comparatively modest contribution of 1,200,000 tons a year, will in 1943 give a very large favorable balance over sinkings, calculated even at a rate of half a million tons a month. We shall be very tight this year, but we ought to be a good deal better off next year. On the other hand the Axis air power, upon which the enemy has so largely relied and by which so many of his triumphs have been gained, is certainly falling behind in the race. The recent estimates of American aircraft production, which seemed so extravagant, have so far been not only made good but exceeded. It is calculated that by July 1942 the American, British and Russian production of aircraft will be nearly three times that of Germany, Italy and Japan. Now of course it takes some months for an impulsion of this character to be felt upon the fighting fronts. Transportation rears her ugly head. But it is only a matter of six or nine months before a marked preponderance of air power should manifest itself upon our side. At present there are more pilots than aircraft, but we have in no way slackened off our training of pilots. On the contrary we are stimulating it because quite soon, in fact during this autumn, we hope, the flood of aircraft will overtake and bear forward on its crest the very great numbers of pilots who are being trained.

Growing strength in Pacific

In particular, the air position of Japan deserves scrutiny. According to our information, the Japanese losses and wastage greatly exceed and perhaps are nearly double their output, and the Japanese are separated by vast distances from any assistance by their confederates. One cannot tell where the various fronts of the Japanese war will be stabilized. But that we and the United States will presently be very much stronger in the air on all those fronts may be soberly but confidently expected. As this process goes on it will make a great deal of difference to the war in the whole Asiatic theater. What has been lost wholesale may be regained bit by bit, and after that perhaps more quickly. Our hope is that it will not be long before we have a fleet in the Indian Ocean, well supported by seaborne and shore-based aircraft, which will be sufficiently powerful to challenge any major detachment of the Japanese navy. At the same time the United States fleet in the Pacific will gain very large accessions of strength and, apart from the hazards of war, which we must never forget, will become even before the end of this year markedly superior to the whole Japanese navy. The islands and bases which the Japanese have lightly acquired will become very heavy hostages to fortune. All this is carefully weighed and calculated out and various important enterprises are afoot. The aircraft carriers which are being built or rapidly adapted are numbered not by dozens but by scores, and it may well be that even before the end of this summer Japanese cities will begin to feel the weight of an air attack, of which they on Sunday morning [day of Doolittle's raid—ED.] received only a foretaste—and squealed well. On no account let any word

be spoken in disparagement of the war effort and war impulse of the United States. Our lives depend upon the growing application of its power.

Thus we may look to a fairly rapid acquisition of general air superiority, to a solid re-establishment of sea power both in the Indian and Pacific Oceans and, though this has to be toiled for, to the expansion in spite of losses of our transportation by sea.

But it is in Europe that the immediate main clash impends. Everything goes to show that perhaps even before the end of May, Hitler will hurl a renewed offensive upon Russia, and there are no indications which contradict the general impression that his main thrust will be toward the Caspian and the Caucasus. We do not know what reserves the Russians have gathered. Everybody has always underrated the Russians. They keep their own secrets alike from foe and friend. The renewed German onslaught will start this year perhaps somewhat earlier and certainly a good deal farther east than last year. But this time there will be no surprise on the Russian side. Terrible injuries have been inflicted during the winter by the Russian armies, not only upon the German military power but biting and searing deep into the whole life of the Nazi regime. With all its power and organization, it is a haggard Germany that Hitler leads into this new, ferocious and sanguinary campaign against Russia. Behind lies a Europe writhing with hatred and thirsting for revolt.

What can we do to help Russia? There is nothing that we would not do. If the sacrifice of thousands of British lives would turn the scale, our fellow countrymen would not flinch. But at this present time there are two important contributions we can make. The first is the supply of munitions to the utmost extent which our shipping can carry. We have hitherto not failed in any way in the immense undertakings which we made to Stalin. It is not however only a question of giving up what we need for ourselves but of carrying it there safely and punctually. Our northern convoys are a task of enormous difficulty and hazard. For the next few weeks the ice drifts lower and lower, and the channel between the ice floes and the North Cape becomes narrower. We convoy not only our own contribution but that of the United States, which to a large extent is taken from what the United States would otherwise have given us. Our ships and their escorts, the heaviest we have ever used, are pressed by the ice ever nearer to the shores of Norway, and large numbers of German U-boats and powerful air forces can strike continually at the merchant ships and their guardians.

Convoys to Russia menaced

There is a further serious complication—the *Tirpitz*, the *Scheer* and the *Hipper* lie in Trondhjem fiord. Every British-American convoy to Russia is liable to attack by swift, heavy, modern German surface ships. Battleship escort has to be provided on every occasion. The enemy has great opportunities, by threatening attack upon the convoys and laying traps of U-boats, of inflicting vital losses upon our fleet. Serious risks are run by our great ships—

so few, so precious—only one where in the last war there was a squadron of eight every time they go north on this perilous duty; at any time the Admiralty or even the Minister of Defence may have to account to you for some loss which would take five years to replace. I cannot speak of our naval dispositions further than to say that the United States is with us on this. It is a grim and bitter effort amid fearful gales and ceaseless perils, but if it be in human power we will carry our tanks, our aircraft and all the other essential supplies to our heroic ally in his sublime struggle.

Air offensive against Germany

There is another immediate way in which we can help. While the German armies will be bleeding copiously upon a 2,000-mile front in the east we shall be on their backs in the German homeland. The British bombing offensive upon Germany has begun. Half a dozen German cities have already received the full measure that they meted out to Coventry. Another 30 or more are on the list. We have improved methods of finding the targets and built-up areas by night. The wastage of bombs has been reduced, perhaps by half. Daylight thrusts, far into the heart of Germany, striking with deadly precision at the most sensitive industrial spots—such as the immortal feat of arms on Friday last [the bomber raid on Augsburg, Bavaria, longest daylight raid up to that time—ED.] will be launched upon the enemy. Presently, indeed quite soon, heavy United States formations will be established here in England and will work at our side. This summer and autumn—aye, and winter too—Germany will experience scientific and accurate bombing of a weight and upon a scale and frequency which none of the nations they have maltreated has ever endured. We must not let false guides divert our minds from these major and terrible strokes of war, or tempt us to fritter away the solid mass of our endeavor. I heard a pretended British voice on the German radio the other night which said:

"We should know better than anyone that the 'bombardment' of towns can't bring the end of the war nearer. London withstood about as heavy a bombardment as could be launched—something compared with which the raid on Tokyo can't have been more than a pinprick. The proper use of aircraft is to support land forces in the actual battle zone, and as the RAF isn't large enough to fulfill all its tasks, it should be reserved for this purpose only. A daylight raid on Augsburg, for instance, may be spectacular, but its practical value is negligible. They say we had 600 planes up yesterday. It's a pity they weren't up over Burma, defending our stricken forces there."

Plausible—but is it disinterested?

All this leads me to the final point I have to make. When I went to the United States in December last I proposed to the President the preparation of a combined British and American invasion of German-occupied Europe for the liberation of its enslaved peoples and for the ultimate destruction of Hitlerism.

The war cannot be ended by driving Japan back to her own bounds and defeating her overseas forces. The war can only be ended

A New Instant Coffee that Tastes as Good as Your Favorite Ground Coffee

*And I make it in the cup.
No pot. No grounds
No waste!*



Money back if you don't agree!

Let's put it plain. You know the convenience of instant coffee. But you want to know one thing: "Will Borden's taste as good as my favorite ground coffee?"

We answer that by making this offer. Either Borden's has it—or the treat's on us!*

The reason we can make this offer is that Borden's is *the real thing*. It's all coffee, grand coffee, nothing but coffee. And, by a special process, every bit of roaster-freshness is sealed in—without the addition of non-coffee ingredients!

Of course, Borden's is convenient. No pot, no grounds, no wait, no waste. But the real news

is flavor—rich, mellow, full-bodied. Get a jar of Borden's at your grocer's today.

Borden's is Different from any instant coffee you ever tasted! That's why we can make this money-back offer. But remember—

There are two completely different types of instant coffees. One is the "café" type, sometimes called coffee "product." It is a mixture of coffee and other ingredients, such as dextrose, maltose and dextrins. The other, represented by Borden's, is 100% pure coffee, nothing else added.

Both types cost about the same per cup on your table—regardless of difference in size of container or price at store. You want convenience, of course—but you want *flavor*, too. Borden's *has it!*—the flavor of your favorite ground coffee.



If it's Borden's

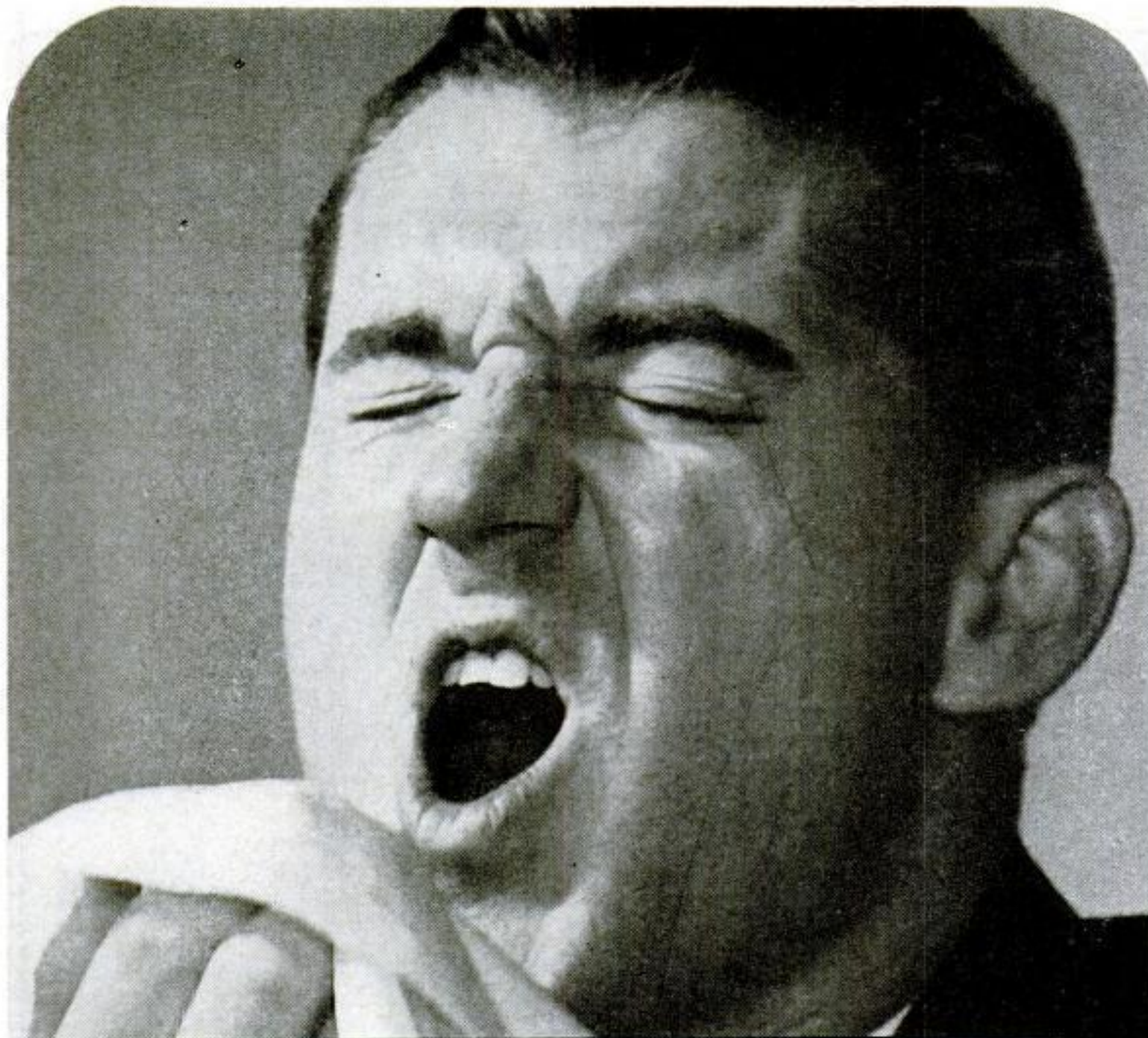


it's got to be good!

© BORDEN CO.

Makes as many cups as a pound of ground coffee

*Use at least half a jar of Borden's. Then, if you don't agree it's as good as your favorite ground coffee, send us the jar with the unused contents, and we'll cheerfully refund your money. The Borden Co., 350 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.



YOUR COLD: How to fight it

Doctors advise these 5 basic steps, in addition to any temporary relief measures, to help your system *throw off a cold*. See how lemons help:

5 BASIC STEPS ADVISED BY PHYSICIANS	LEMONS HELP WITH ALL 5
1 Get plenty of rest; overcome fatigue; build resistance.	Lemons are among the richest known sources of vitamin C, which combats fatigue and fights infection.
2 Alkalinize your system.	Lemon juice with water and baking soda forms <i>sodium citrate</i> , an excellent alkalizer.
3 Insure regular elimination.	Lemon juice and water, with or without soda, is mildly laxative for most people.
4 Eat lightly. Take plenty of liquids, especially citrus juices.	Fresh lemon drinks are favorites.
5 Keep warm; avoid further chill. If cold persists, see your doctor.	Hot lemonade is almost universally prescribed.

TO GAIN FULL BENEFITS FROM LEMONS — FOLLOW THIS ROUTINE

At first sign of a cold drink a glass of lemon and soda. Take another every 3 or 4 hours.

To induce perspiration, take a hot lemonade when you go to bed.

Lemon and soda forms natural *sodium citrate*. Supplies vitamins and all other benefits of fresh lemon juice, plus an increased alkalizing effect. Consumed at once, soda does not appreciably reduce vitamin content.

To avoid colds build your resistance! Join the millions who now drink lemon and water daily. Juice of 1 lemon in glass of plain water, *first thing on arising*.



To make lemon & soda pour juice of 1 lemon in a half glass of water. Add — slowly — half teaspoon baking soda (bicarbonate). Drink as foaming quiets.

WHEN YOU TAKE COLD
TAKE LEMONS



California
**Sunkist
Lemons**

CHURCHILL'S SECRET SPEECH CONTINUED

through the defeat in Europe of the German armies, or through internal convulsions in Germany produced by the unfavorable course of the war, economic privations and the Allied bombing offensive. As the strength of the United States, Great Britain and Russia develops and begins to be realized by the Germans, an internal collapse is always possible, but we must not count upon this. Our plans must proceed upon the assumption that the resistance of the German army and air force will continue at its present level and that their U-boat warfare will be conducted by increasingly numerous flotillas.

We have therefore to prepare for the liberation of the captive countries of western and southern Europe by the landing at suitable points, successively or simultaneously, of British and American armies strong enough to enable the conquered populations to revolt. By themselves they will never be able to revolt owing to the ruthless countermeasures that will be employed: but if adequate and suitably equipped forces were landed in several of the following countries, namely, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, the French Channel coasts and the French Atlantic coasts, as well as Italy and possibly the Balkans, the German garrisons would prove insufficient to cope both with the strength of the liberating forces and the fury of the revolting peoples. It is impossible for the Germans, while we retain the sea power necessary to choose the place or places of attack, to have sufficient troops in each of these countries for effective resistance. In particular, they cannot move their armor about laterally from north to south or west to east: either they must divide it between the various conquered countries—in which case it will become hopelessly dispersed—or they must hold it back in a central position in Germany, in which case it will not arrive until large and important lodgments have been made by us from overseas.

Roosevelt's optimistic letter

We had expected to find United States attention concentrated upon the war with Japan, and we prepared ourselves to argue that the defeat of Japan would not spell the defeat of Hitler, but that the defeat of Hitler left the finishing-off of Japan merely a matter of time and trouble. We were relieved to find that these simple but classical conceptions of war, although vehemently opposed by the powerful isolationist faction, were earnestly and spontaneously shared by the Government and dominant forces in the United States. The visit of General Marshall and Mr. Hopkins was to concert with us the largest and the swiftest measures of this offensive character. It will no doubt become common knowledge that the liberation of the Continent by equal numbers of British and American troops is the main war plan of our two nations. The timing, the scale, the method, the direction of this supreme undertaking must remain unknown and unknowable till the hour strikes and the blows fall. More than that I cannot say—except that in the early hours of this morning I received a message from the President of which, since we are in Secret Session, I will read the material part:

"I am delighted with the agreement which was reached between you and your military advisers and Marshall and Hopkins. They have reported to me of the unanimity of opinion relative to the proposal which they carried with them and I appreciate ever so much your personal message confirming this.

"I believe that this move will be very disheartening to Hitler and may well be the wedge by which his downfall will be accomplished. I am very heartened at the prospect and you can be sure that our army will approach the matter with great enthusiasm and vigor.

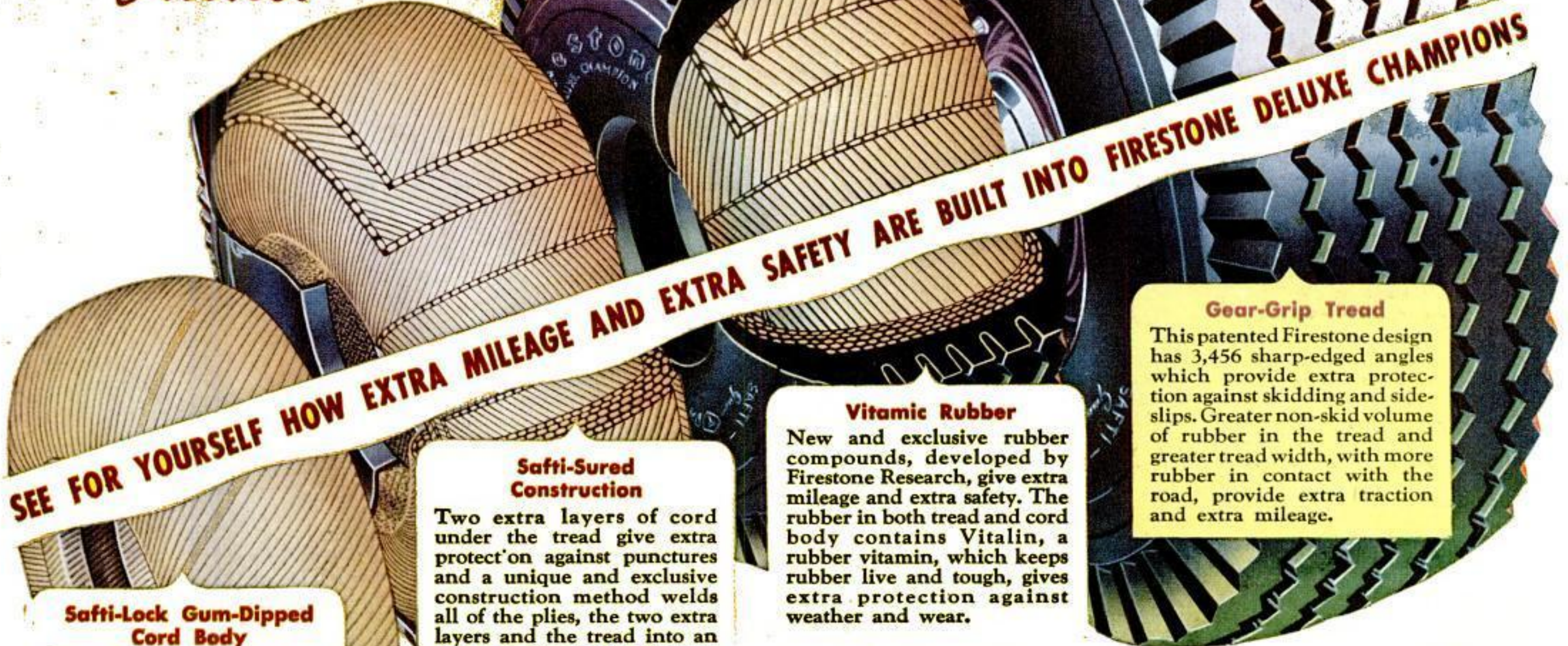
"While our mutual difficulties are many I am frank to say that I feel better about the war than at any time in the past two years."

Testing, trying, adverse, painful times lie ahead of us. We must all strive to do our duty to the utmost of our strength. As the war rises remorselessly to its climax, the House of Commons, which is the foundation of the British life struggle—this House of Commons which has especial responsibilities—will have the opportunity once again of proving to the world that the firmness of spirit, sense of proportion, steadfastness of purpose which have gained it renown in former days, will now once again carry great peoples and a greater cause to a victorious deliverance.

Firestone

DeLuxe CHAMPION TIRES

*always the leader in
Extra Mileage
and Extra
Values*



Safty-Lock Gum-Dipped Cord Body

The individual fibers in every cord are locked together by an exclusive Firestone process, then Gum-Dipped in a special solution. This provides greater strength and cooler running and results in extra safety by giving extra protection against blowouts.

Safty-Sured Construction

Two extra layers of cord under the tread give extra protection against punctures and a unique and exclusive construction method welds all of the plies, the two extra layers and the tread into an inseparable unit of extra strength.

Vitamic Rubber

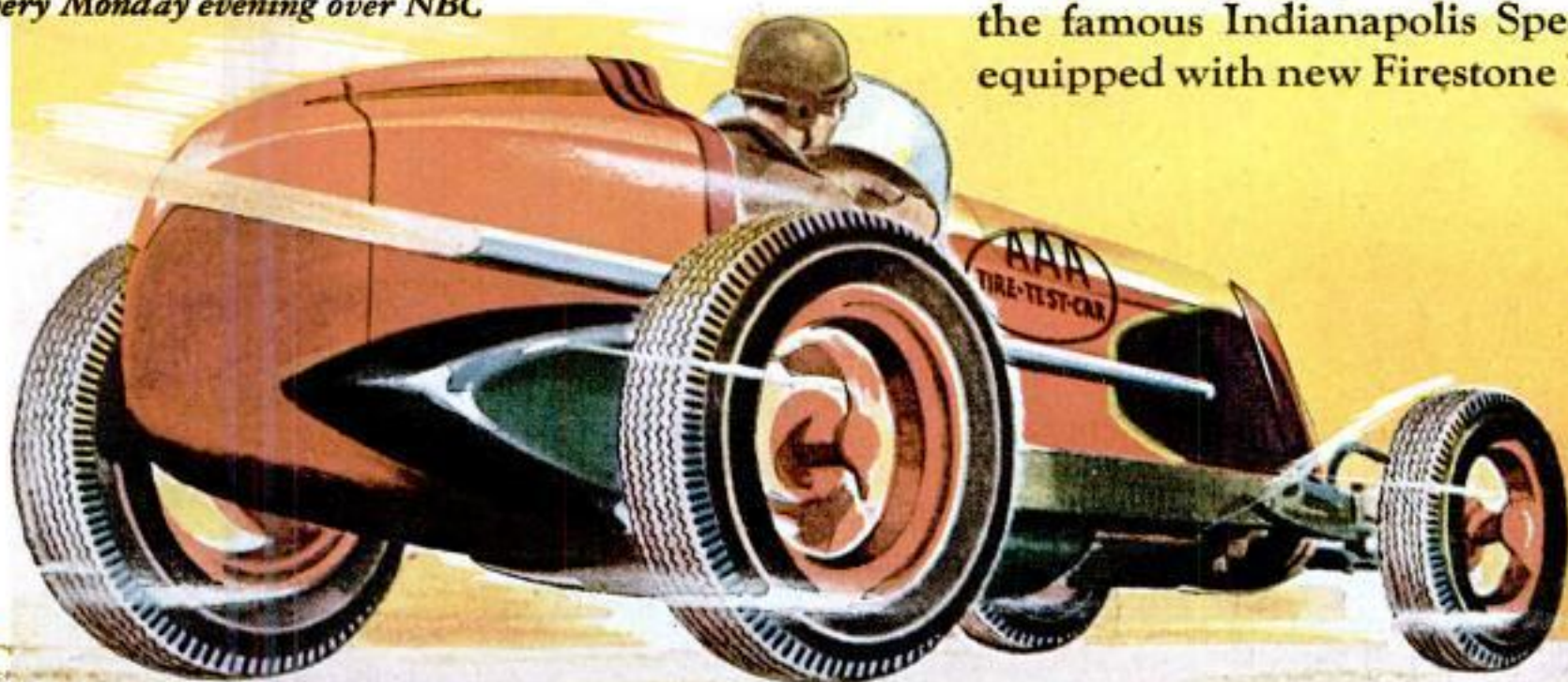
New and exclusive rubber compounds, developed by Firestone Research, give extra mileage and extra safety. The rubber in both tread and cord body contains Vitalin, a rubber vitamin, which keeps rubber live and tough, gives extra protection against weather and wear.

Gear-Grip Tread

This patented Firestone design has 3,456 sharp-edged angles which provide extra protection against skidding and side-slips. Greater non-skid volume of rubber in the tread and greater tread width, with more rubber in contact with the road, provide extra traction and extra mileage.

GIVING extra quality and extra value has been a Firestone policy ever since the Company was founded, nearly half a century ago. And today's Firestone De Luxe Champion Tires uphold that tradition by giving car owners patented and exclusive construction features which assure extra safety and extra mileage at no extra cost. Driving a car equipped with regular, stock Firestone De Luxe Champion Tires, the same as you can buy at your nearby Firestone dealer store or Firestone store, Wilbur Shaw averaged 100.34 miles an hour for 500 miles on the famous Indianapolis Speedway. For most miles per dollar, have your car equipped with new Firestone De Luxe Champions, the tires that stay safer longer.

*Listen to the Voice of Firestone
every Monday evening over NBC*



THE ONLY TIRES MADE THAT ARE SAFETY AND MILEAGE PROVED ON THE SPEEDWAY FOR YOUR PROTECTION ON THE HIGHWAY

"No fretting over soaps for me When Swan is 4 in one!" says Bea

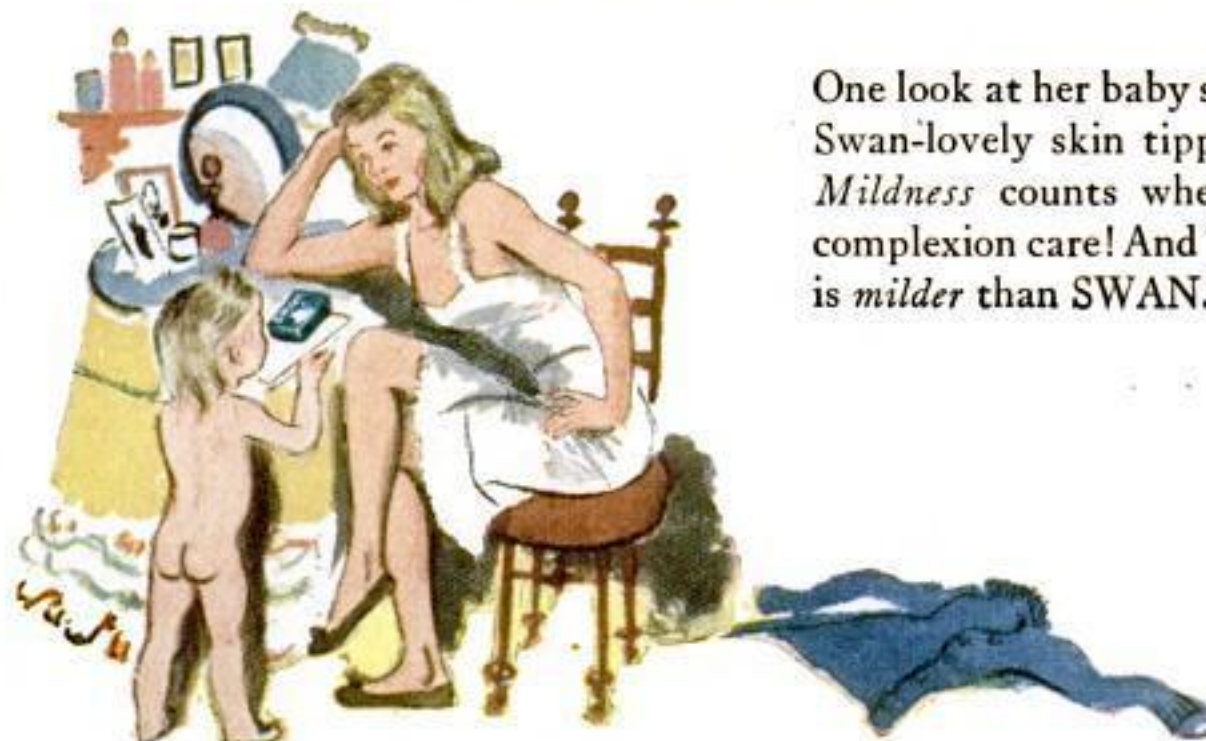


- 1:** "Hooray! SWAN's 4 swell soaps in one!
My shopping now for soap is done!"



No wonder Bea shouts with glee! Angel-mild Swan is heavenly for *everything*! Pure as fine castiles, too. That's why smart gals stick to this new, white floating soap.

- 2:** It's safe to dunk the baby in—
So it's just grand for Sister's skin!



One look at her baby sister's delicate, Swan-lovely skin tipped Big Sis off. *Mildness* counts when it comes to complexion care! And "no soap tested is *milder* than SWAN."

- 3:** No more slow Soaps! Dad's lost his glower!
Fast-latherin' SWAN is swell for shower.



What more could Dad ask for after a hard day's grind? And even tomboy Little Sister is eager for a scrub with Swan's refreshing lather! It's so rich and so very quick!

- 4:** Gives faster suds in dishpans, too!
Bea SWANS her dishes—why don't you?



Yes, Swan whisks into *suds* faster than other floating soaps! And gentle Swan pampers Bea's pretty hands in the dishpan while she sails through a stack of dishes!

- 5:** Bea's frills stay fresh in mild SWAN suds,
(She knows men *love* crisp, ruffly duds!)



How crisp and fresh Bea's frou-frou always is! She tosses her nice things into gentle Swan suds the minute they look wilted. And Swan helps 'em perk up fast!

- 6:** So grab SWAN when it's on the shelf
Discover this pure joy yourself!



And if your grocer happens to be out of Swan, ask him when more will be in. You'll find it perfect for baby, bath, dishes, and laundry. Try Swan!

SWAN is 4 swell soaps
in **ONE**



TUNE IN:
The Joan Davis Show,
featuring Andy Russell,
CBS, Monday Nights.

Soap is made
of vital materials,
DON'T WASTE IT!
—says Uncle Sam.



ONE BULL AND EIGHT COW ELK MILL IN THE CORRAL, WHICH STEAMS FROM THEIR BODY HEAT. THEIR KNIFELIKE HOOVES CUT WET GROUND INTO KNEE-DEEP MUD

ELK EVACUATION

Game Department rescues animals starving on an island in Washington

When the waters of a lumber company millpond backed up to form a small island in the Snoqualmie River near Seattle, Wash., a small herd of elk was threatened with starvation. Though they are strong and expert swimmers, the animals stayed on the newly formed island. Twice a year the little island was flooded and they had to live on wet bark and brush. Last winter 20 dead elk were found in the tall alder trees and the Washington State Game Department decided to rescue the remaining animals.

The Game Department built a strong corral on the island, borrowed a heavy raft, put a special body on its big truck and waited. After more than a week a bull and eight cows entered the corral. The gates were shut behind them and the animals were trapped and trucked off. Last week these nine transplanted elk were enjoying the timber ranges near the Upper Nooksack River, 150 miles away.



TRUCK CROSSES RIVER on heavy raft pulled by ropes. The truck was strongly reinforced and covered to

protect the nervous elk. Raft was borrowed from lumber company whose dam made elk's home into island.



SOWER. Wrecked German tanks from yesterday's fighting litter a freshly plowed field. As the tired troops slog across the furrows on their way to

the front, an old peasant stolidly sows his wheat. Battle or no battle, he follows his rooted habits: after plowing he sows and later, with luck, he reaps.



WAR and PEOPLE

**ARTIST DAVID FREDENTHAL
PAINTS YUGOSLAVIA IN THE
LAST THROES OF LIBERATION**

The memory of war lives in Europe in the hearts of some 300,000,000 people. It is that spiritual wound, repeated over and over in the same patterns of tragedy, that LIFE Artist David Fredenthal remembered and painted in the pictures on these pages. "The landscape of war," he wrote, "is made up of the lives of people . . . rooted in the obstinate individual urge to survive." His scene was Yugoslavia, but it might have been the Ukraine or North Africa or Italy or Normandy or Holland or the Rhineland, for the gamut of human tragedy and human feeling is identical in all times and places. A stranger dies nearby. A mother finds her dead son. A home turns to rubble before the eyes. Children play in the ruins. The injured scream, or sweat in silence. One searches and fights for food. One sits in the rain. One moves on, without destination or hope. The moral and spiritual values of peacetime are overturned. And always the war comes before all; the soldiers and their vehicles push on through and the surviving people fall aside.

Fredenthal, who has also painted war in the Pacific (LIFE, Aug. 21, 1944) and is now in Germany for LIFE painting the epilog of war, was with the Partisans in northern Yugoslavia and Rumania for two months in 1944. He saw the newly liberated villagers welcoming the Partisans with dancing and refreshment (*above*). But after this brief and merry moment, says Fredenthal, "the end product of war is always suffering."



HUNGER. A Yugoslav Partisan takes time out from battle to eat. He has just given some bread to the boy in the background and can spare no more food for

the child next to him. The Yugoslav people had to feed both the German army and their own soldiery. As a result they were often unable to feed themselves.



DETAIL OF BATTLE. A peasant, his wife and child huddle desperately in a ditch alongside a road near the front. A few minutes ago the road was peace-

ful. Then a shell burst on it. The soldier who was walking along the road falls dead and the peasant's family has learned the art of self-preservation.



LIBERATION. After the village has been recaptured the army moves on (top). From houses which had suddenly become front lines, people come

out to count and bury and mourn the dead and give the injured what relief they can. A man who has lost his wife and a leg comforts his daughter.



Other villagers look for their families and friends. They exchange stories, find out who has been killed. A beggar greets his liberator with a salute

and an outstretched hand. But the villagers will not yet know peace because the town, though no longer a battlefield, is a base for other battles.



SURVIVAL. In the leveled village, the survivors begin to search beneath the rubble. All around there is the sound of frantic digging—digging for bodies which lie below

the debris and digging for what little food was in the house. A husband packs his possessions in a sack and is



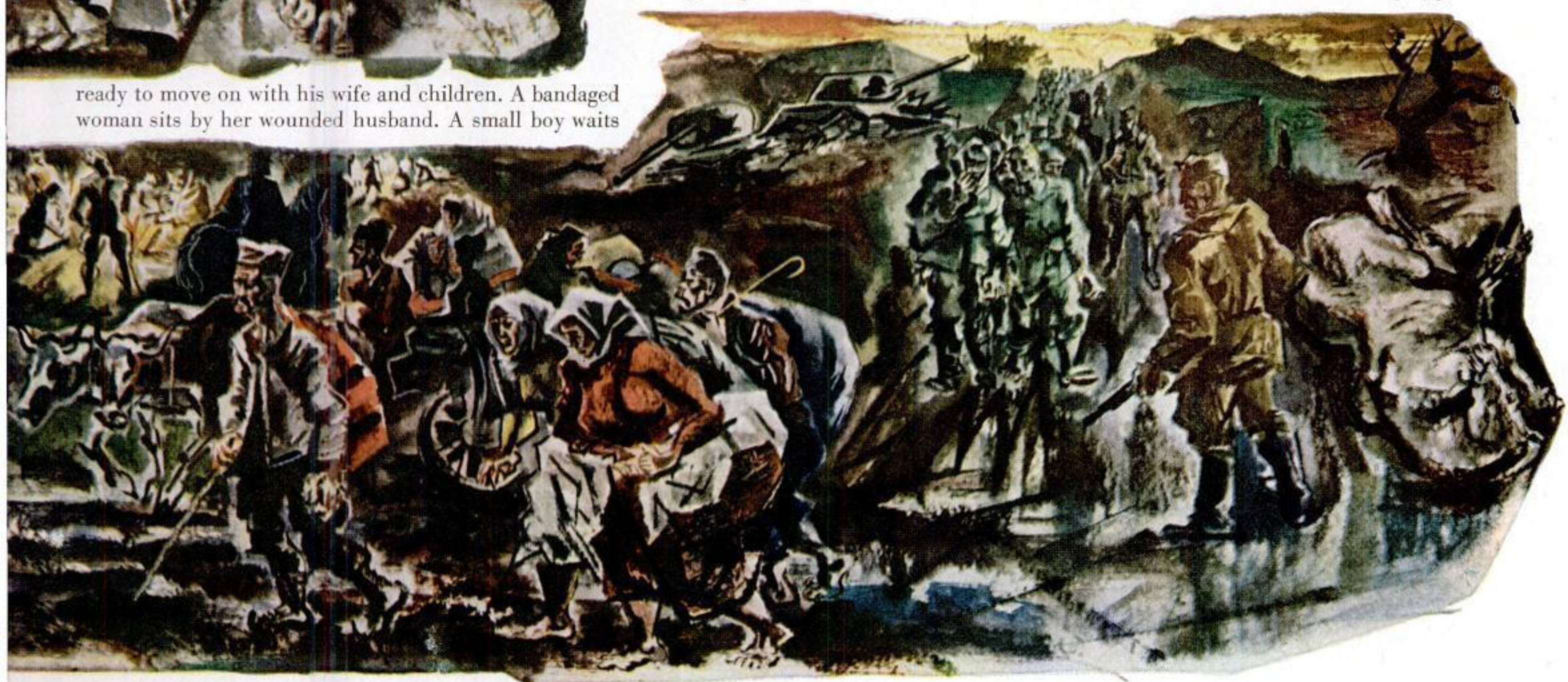
THE ROADS in Yugoslavia carry a chaotic cargo. Families forced to leave their ruined homes seek safer, quieter quarters, taking with them what

goods they were able to salvage. Since the army needs the road, the people must stand aside while soldiers move up to the front. The homeless



while his grandfather carves a slice of bread for him. Catastrophe is easier for the young. They are war-born and for them a shell-torn house is a wonderful playground.

ready to move on with his wife and children. A bandaged woman sits by her wounded husband. A small boy waits



pay little attention to the prisoners of war who are being marched back from the front. When the travelers get tired and cold they build a bon-

fire on the roadside. Their search for sanctuary is endless, for the road they travel leads to a village which is just like the one they have left.



REUNION. In overcrowded village hospitals women wander in to look at the men lying there, hoping to find their men who left for the army years

ago. A mother hugs her newly found son while her husband and younger child look on. A soldier sits alone, suffering from shock and knowing no one will



come for him. An old woman comforts her wounded son while he grasps her hand. Other patients are besieged by visitors trying to find their men-

folk. One family has come with a wagon and casket. Coffin is put on the wagon and mother chants lament over her son's body all the way home.



REQUIEM. There were many reasons for tears in Yugoslavia. People cried because they were ill, or because their homes were gone, or because their

fields were devastated, or because their women were raped. But the most agonizing grief was known by the women when they found their dead sons.

Sweet dreams



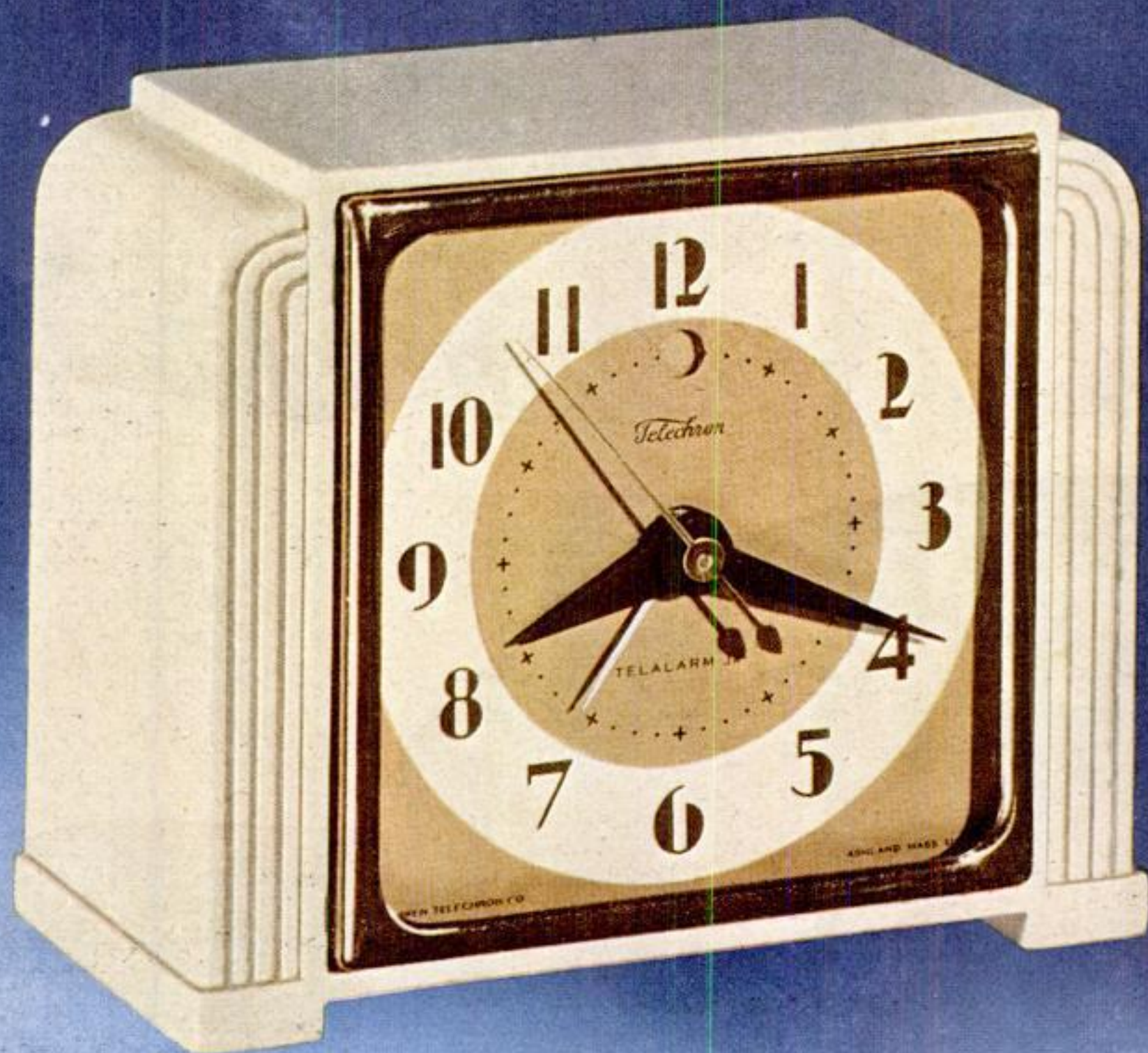
IT'S WONDERFUL . . . you can relax for more pleasant slumber, when an electric Telalarm Jr. stands silently by.



IT'S WONDERFUL . . . you waken fresh from your rest to the pleasant control-a-tone alarm that you can regulate, loud or soft, as you like to hear it.



And you know you always have the right time, night and day, with Telalarm Jr. It doesn't gain or lose a minute.



Ever have to muffle a clock in the closet? Or lose sleep over its insistent tick? Then this noiseless electric Telalarm Jr. is the clock for you. No winding, no oiling, no regulating, either, and the control-a-tone alarm keeps ringing until you shut it off. Sealed in oil, the dependable self-starting Telechron motor will give you trouble-free performance for years. In ivory-colored plastic case. Warren Telechron Co., Ashland, Massachusetts.

TELALARM JR.
WITH CONTROL-A-TONE.
ACTUAL SIZE SHOWN

\$3.95

TELALARM, larger size, with chime-tone alarm and luminous hands and dial . . . \$4.95

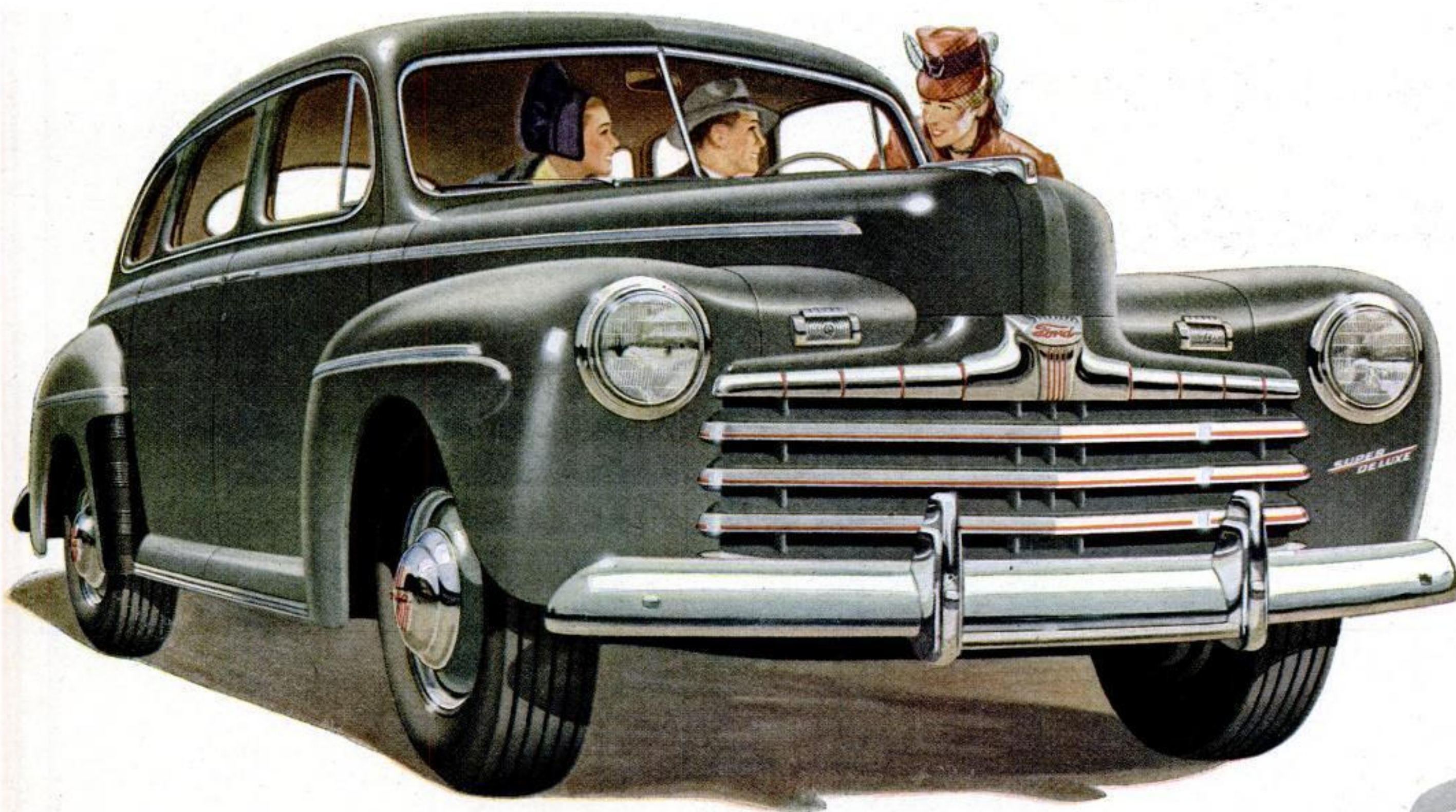
Telechron
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
ELECTRIC CLOCKS

*Brakes to trust
... quick and quiet!*

The 1946 Ford offers more advances than most pre-war yearly models! There's new-styled smartness throughout. Still more over-all economy . . . Here is a big car—with increased power—and new *oversize* hydraulic brakes for quick and quiet stops . . . (And what a ride! *So level. So smooth and gentle*—thanks to new slow-action springs) . . . Inside you'll find new richness. Colorful fabrics—soft to the touch—and smartly tailored to the broad, deep seats . . . There's a choice of engines—both with new thrift features to save gas and oil. The V-8, now stepped-up from 90 to 100 horsepower—the 90 horsepower Six . . . All in all, they're the smartest, finest Ford cars ever built. See for yourself. Your Ford dealer will be happy to show them to you. FORD MOTOR COMPANY



There's a Ford in your future!



TUNE IN . . . THE FORD SHOW . . . CBS, Tuesdays. 10-10:30 P.M., E.S.T. THE FORD SUNDAY EVENING HOUR . . . ABC, Sundays. 8-9 P.M., E.S.T.





THIS ANIMAL, WITH RICH, SILKY FUR THE COLOR OF ERMINE, IS A RANCH-BRED WHITE MINK MUTATION



\$25,000 WHITE MINK IS RARER THAN CHINCHILLA



THIS IS A SILVERBLU MUTATION, THE MOST POPULAR OF THE MINK VARIETIES RECENTLY DEVELOPED



COATS OF SILVERBLU MINK COST ABOUT \$15,000

Mutation Minks

SUCCESSFUL BREEDING OF RARE VARIATIONS PRODUCES WHITE AND BLUE PELTS

As a result of experiments started on a Wisconsin ranch in 1931, mink coats are changing color. Familiar browns are being challenged by silvery blues, blacks sprinkled with white, and pure whites. The first nonbrown mink coat, a "silverblu" mutation, appeared in December 1942. Despite its \$18,000 price, the scramble to possess it was so great that furriers knew they had something women wanted. A year later, at the New York City pelt auction, the first batch of mutation minks—2,500 silverblus—were put on sale. They brought \$65 to

\$265 a pelt, five times the price range of regular mink. Ranchers intensified their breeding, and this winter 30,000 mutation minks, enough for nearly 400 coats, were being put up at auction.

These new minks are true mutations, or freak variations from normal. In wild state they lack the protective brown coloration and rarely survive. Fifteen years ago mink ranchers began to breed wild mutations successfully with ranch stock and have finally developed definite strains.

Although minks grow fast it took seven years

to produce enough white ones to make the coat (*top, above*) designed by Esther Dorothy. The females have their young in May, and by September the kits are full-grown, vicious beasts which, unless placed in individual pens, will chew up each other's precious hides. In October they shed their summer fur and grow silky, thick, winter fur which is prime coat material. Natural or mutation ranch minks have a life span of only seven months, but in a coat they are good for 50 years. For the future, breeders foresee green and lilac minks.

Good-by, wishy-washy flavors Hello, "Full-Flavor Cooking" in **Club Aluminum**

The advertisement features three Club Aluminum pots, each with a lid being lifted to reveal the contents. The pots are made of aluminum with a distinctive hammered finish. The first pot on the left contains potatoes, the middle one contains meat, and the bottom one contains poultry. Each pot has a label indicating the type of food being cooked.

FULL-FLAVOR MEAT

FULL-FLAVOR VEGETABLES

FULL-FLAVOR POULTRY

Lift the lid on potatoes, for example, cooked the Club way. Plump ovals of natural goodness. Tender but firm.

Lift the lid, for proof, on chicken cooked in Club. Drumsticks are dreams. Breasts are beauties.

Lift the lid on a "top-stove" roast, for instance, cooked in Club. Savory juices kept in, basted and re-basted over the meat. And lady, what gravy!

New eating experiences await you when you start preparing foods—in Club Aluminum Hammercraft Waterless Cookware.

For just as FM radio thrills your ear with true tone, so CA (Club Aluminum) cooking thrills your tongue with true flavor. No water-soaked, squishy-squashy food consistencies, either.

And if you're proud of the "tools" you use (and what woman isn't?)—think of the beauty of Club Aluminum's rich "jewelry store" appearance, that exclusive hammered finish which looks in a class with sterling hollow ware.

If you're a just-starting bride, "Ask ma, she knows" how Club Aluminum made millions of friends and users through friendly Home Demonstrations in years gone by.

When you cook the Club way, fuel costs are lowered—as much as 51% on gas, 61% on electricity. Cooking odors are eliminated. Precious vitamins and minerals are saved. Less work—because there is less "pot watching." Club Aluminum is solid and level—and stays that way, with no "rocking horse" teeter. Look for Club Aluminum at leading dealers.

CLUB ALUMINUM PRODUCTS COMPANY
1250 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago 14, Illinois

MOVIE OF THE WEEK:

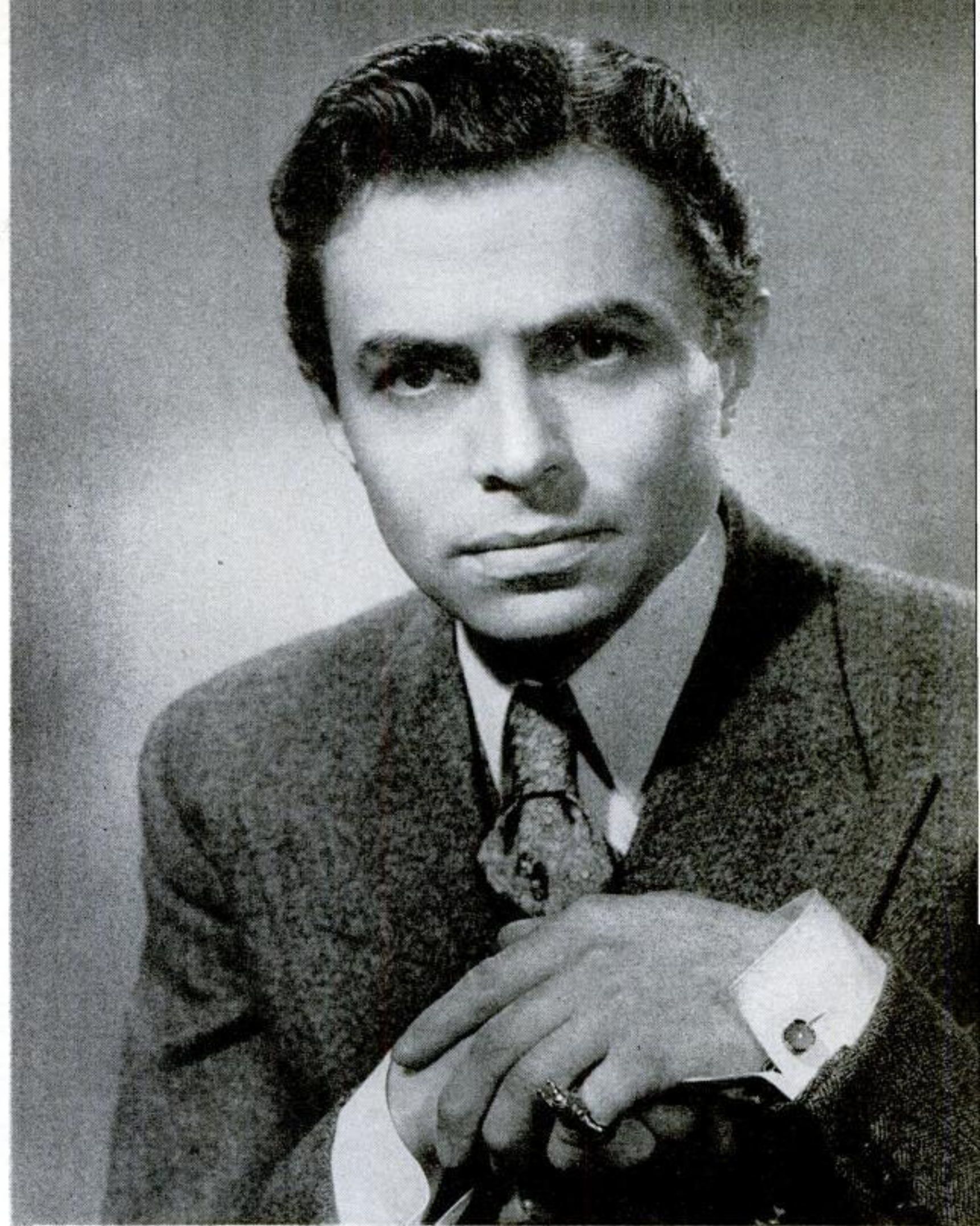
The Seventh Veil

Two new stars embellish British film on psychiatry

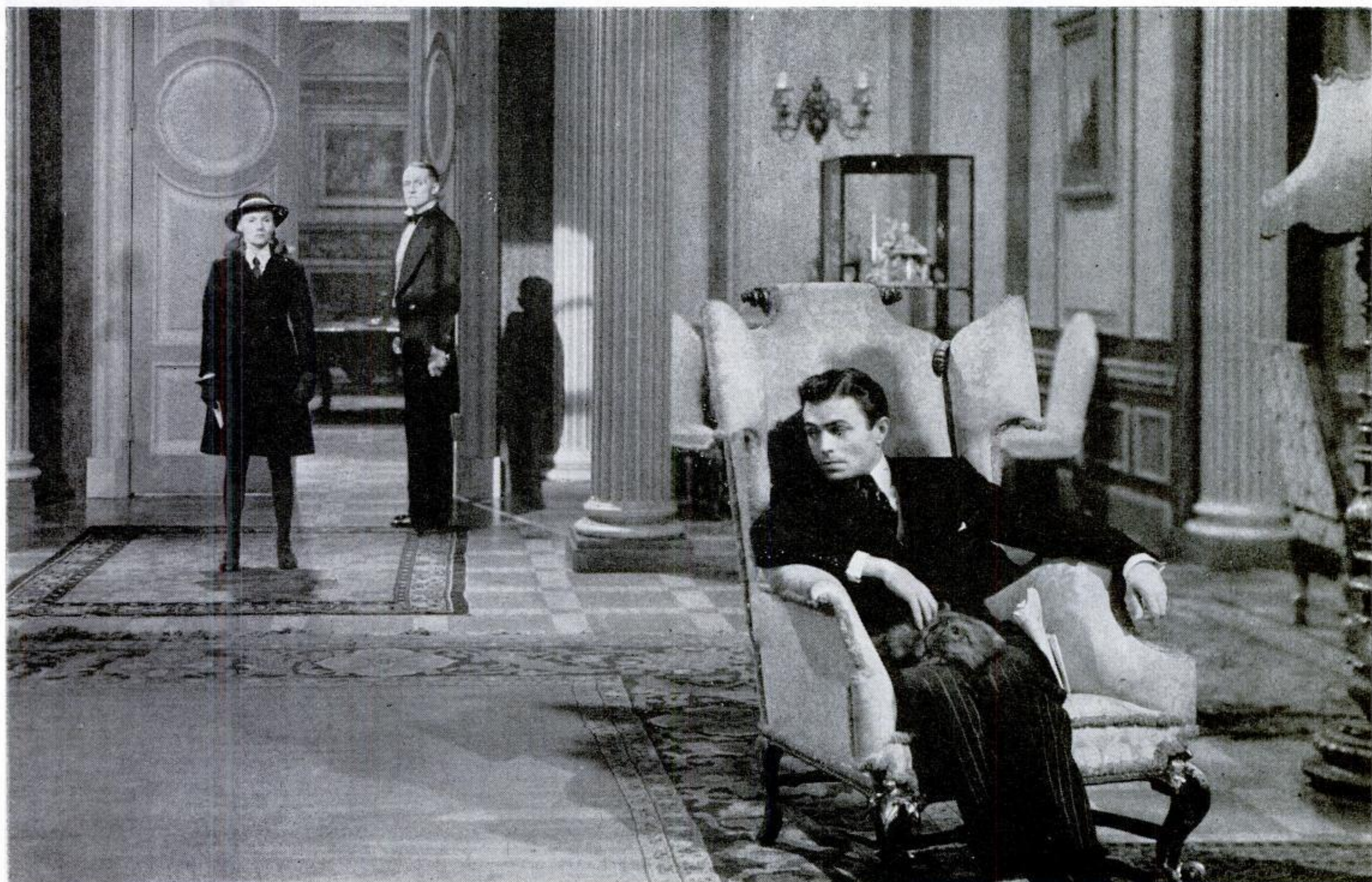
The British movie industry's current campaign to sell its products to the U.S. public has just received heavy reinforcements with a picture called *The Seventh Veil*. Built around psychiatry, a theme currently popular with movie makers, the picture takes up the case of a brilliant concert pianist who is obsessed with the mental fixation that she can never play again. A psychiatrist is called in to probe beneath the veils of fear and reserve which hide Francesca's true desires, just as Salome's seven veils hid her body. Under narcohypnosis the figurative seventh and last veil is torn away and the doctor, by reviewing his patient's life and learning her secret desires, is able to rid her of neuroses about herself and her work. He helps her discover which of three men she really loves and thus brings her happiness for the first time in her life.

Told largely in flashbacks, *The Seventh Veil* is an absorbing film. It is also an extremely successful attempt to sell two new English stars to the American public. James Mason and Ann Todd (see p. 68) are good examples of what British movie magnates believe the U.S. likes. Mason is a public-school and Cambridge man with a splendidly mellow voice and, next to Laurence Olivier, has the biggest public of any British movie actor. His screen manner is unusually intense and his sneer the best to turn up since Basil Rathbone's.

Hollywood is already interested in Mason and he will probably migrate to California if he cannot get satisfactory terms from native companies. *The Seventh Veil* is an excellent vehicle for his talent because its story is told with economy and its characters are forceful. The dialog, unlike much of Hollywood's, resembles normal human conversation. The result of such intelligent movie making is a picture which is currently successful in New York where critics, while praising it, warned that it was definitely for adult minds.



JAMES MASON, Britain's brightest new male star, is unconventional movie hero. Equipped with a serious, almost sinister expression, he specializes in playing menaces



THE LEADING CHARACTERS of *The Seventh Veil* are Francesca and Nicholas, second cousins. She is a schoolgirl, he an eccentric and savage bachelor. After the

death of her parents Francesca comes to live with Nicholas. Discovering her interest in music, he makes her a great pianist while depriving her of all normal pleasures.



If you're "shooed" away like this . . .

And you'd rather be "shooed" away like this



TRY THIS

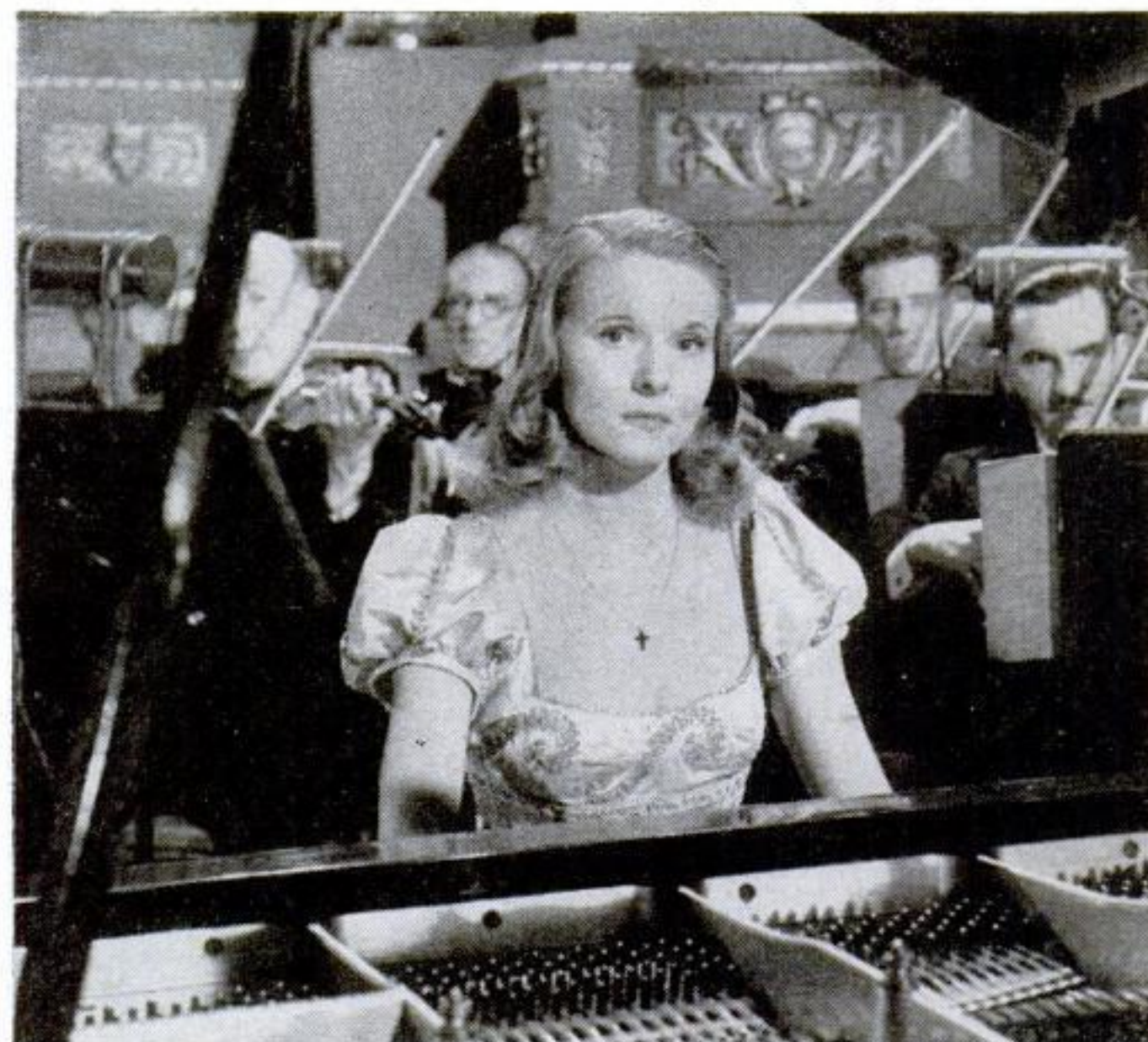
MORAL: Everybody's breath offends sometimes. Let Life Savers sweeten and freshen your breath—after eating, drinking, and smoking.



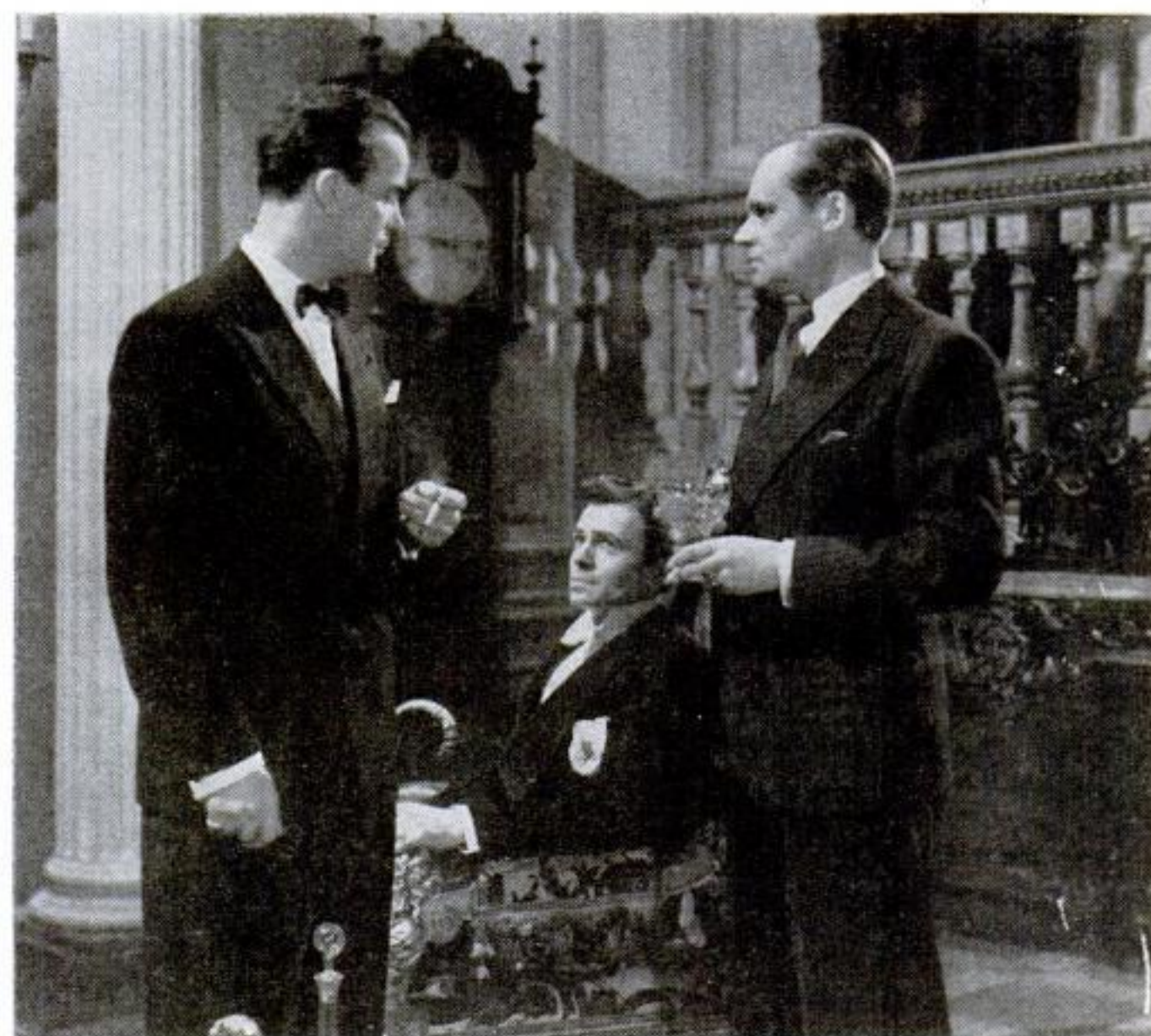
Only 5¢



FRANCESCA IS PSYCHOANALYZED by Dr. Larsen (Herbert Lom) to bring her out of nervous breakdown following a slight injury to her hands.



FRANCESCA'S DEBUT takes place in flashback. Music for movie (Beethoven, Chopin) is played by the London Symphony and Pianist Eileen Joyce.



MEN IN FRANCESCA'S LIFE—a brash American bandleader, Nicholas and a romantic painter—wait for her choice after doctor has cured her.

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 68](#)



PORTRAIT BY KARSH—OTTAWA

Leopold Stokowski

conducts the New York City Symphony Orchestra to bring you all the fresh, poetic beauty of Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony

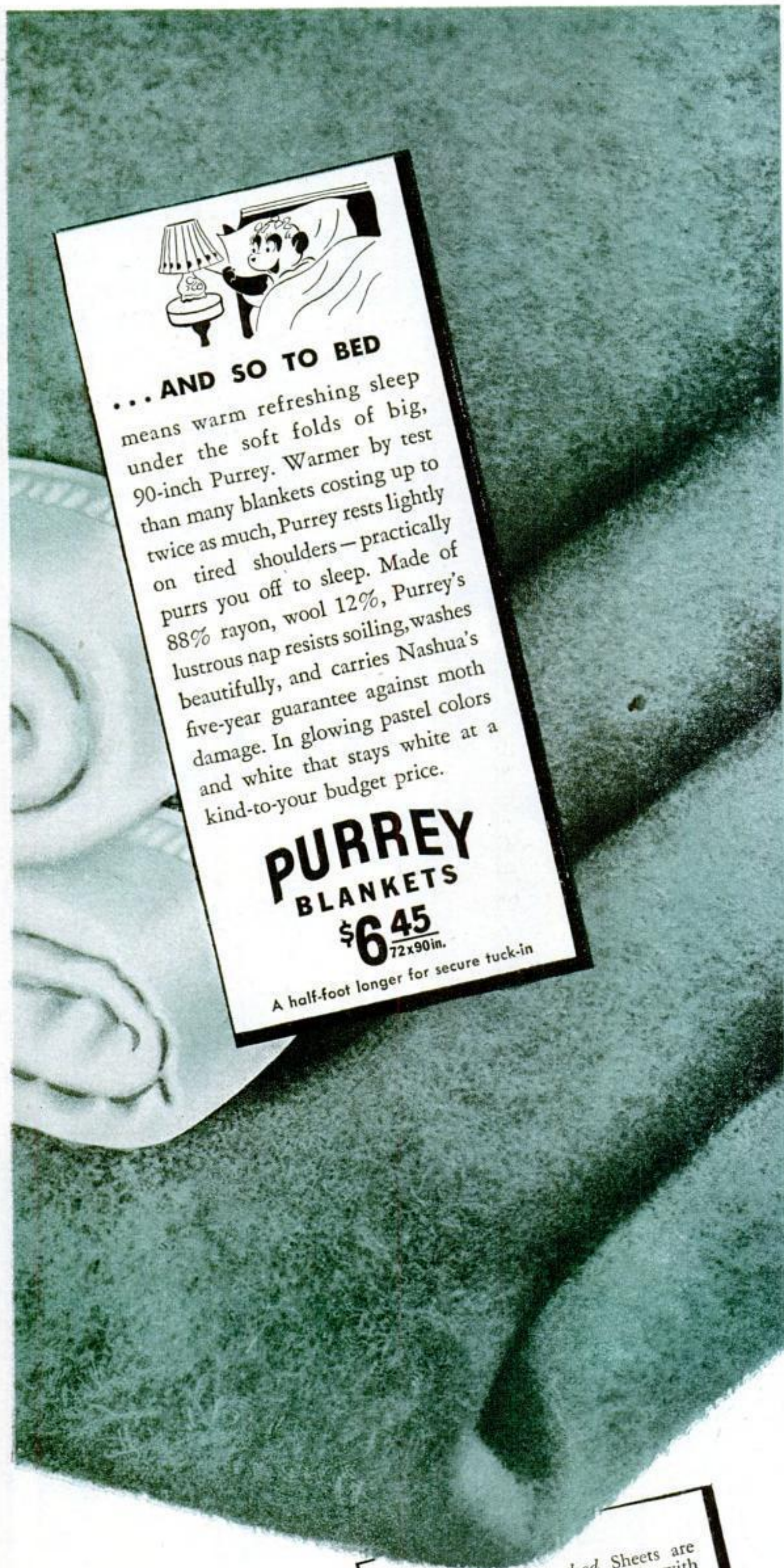


Enjoy this masterly interpretation on RCA Victor Red Seal Records. Ask for Album M/DM-1032. \$5.50, exclusive of taxes.



THE WORLD'S GREATEST ARTISTS ARE ON RCA VICTOR RECORDS





... AND SO TO BED

means warm refreshing sleep under the soft folds of big, 90-inch Purrey. Warmer by test than many blankets costing up to twice as much, Purrey rests lightly on tired shoulders—practically purrs you off to sleep. Made of 88% rayon, wool 12%, Purrey's lustrous nap resists soiling, washes beautifully, and carries Nashua's five-year guarantee against moth damage. In glowing pastel colors and white that stays white at a kind-to-your budget price.

**PURREY
BLANKETS**

\$6.45
72x90in.

A half-foot longer for secure tuck-in

Indian Maiden Combed Sheets are just made to go through life with Purrey Blankets... Combing gives luxurious sleep-inviting smoothness and long wear.

**INDIAN MAIDEN
Combed PERCALE
SHEETS**

SIZE, 72 x 108 INCHES
(other sizes in proportion) **\$2.35**



by

Nashua

40 Worth St., New York 13

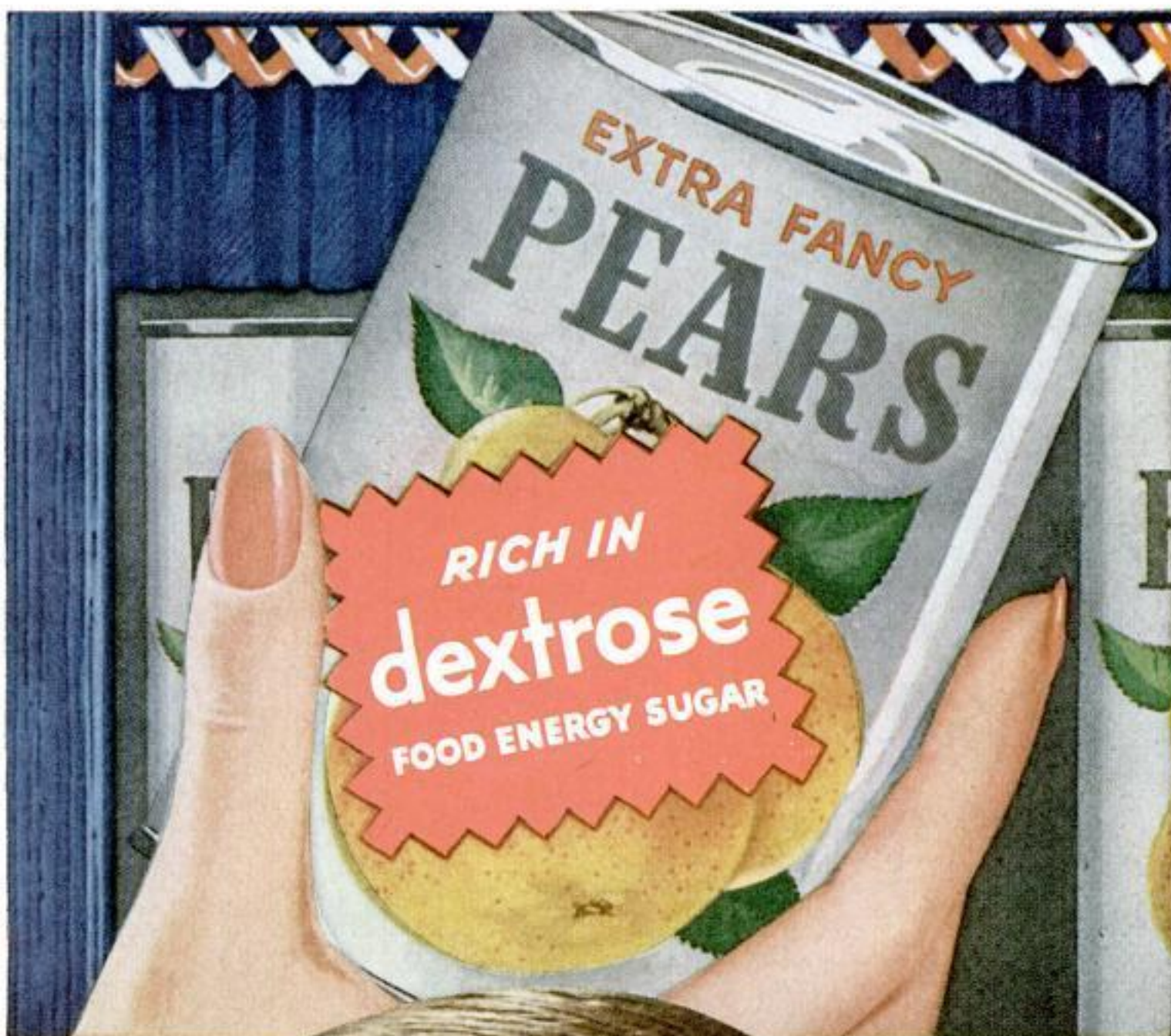
INDIAN HEAD CLOTH • WELWYN VIRGIN WOOL BLANKETS • DWIGHT ANCHOR SHEETS
Purrey Blankets, invented at the Nashua Mfg. Co., Nashua, N. H., are protected by U. S. Pat. No. 2,208,533



ANN TODD LOOKS BEST IN SIMPLE, ALMOST LITTLE-GIRLISH CLOTHES

ANN TODD IS BEST-PAID BRITISH STAR

There is a little of Hepburn and a lot of Garbo in Ann Todd. A competent actress for ten years, she never reached popularity or stardom until at an odd moment in 1942 she decided to wear her blonde hair long. British film magnates believe that U. S. audiences will like her and have backed their opinion by signing her to a contract worth \$1,000,000 over a seven-year period, a figure unheard of in England. Now 36, Ann Todd is married to a writer named Nigel Tangye and has two children, David, 9, an occasional child actor, and Francesca, 5, who lent her name for her mother's first starring role. The Todd beauty is somewhat glacial, but on the screen she manages to be both attractive and ladylike, a combination achieved by few Hollywood blondes.



© C. P. R. Co.

— *Following* Nature's Own Recipe *for Perfect Fruit!*

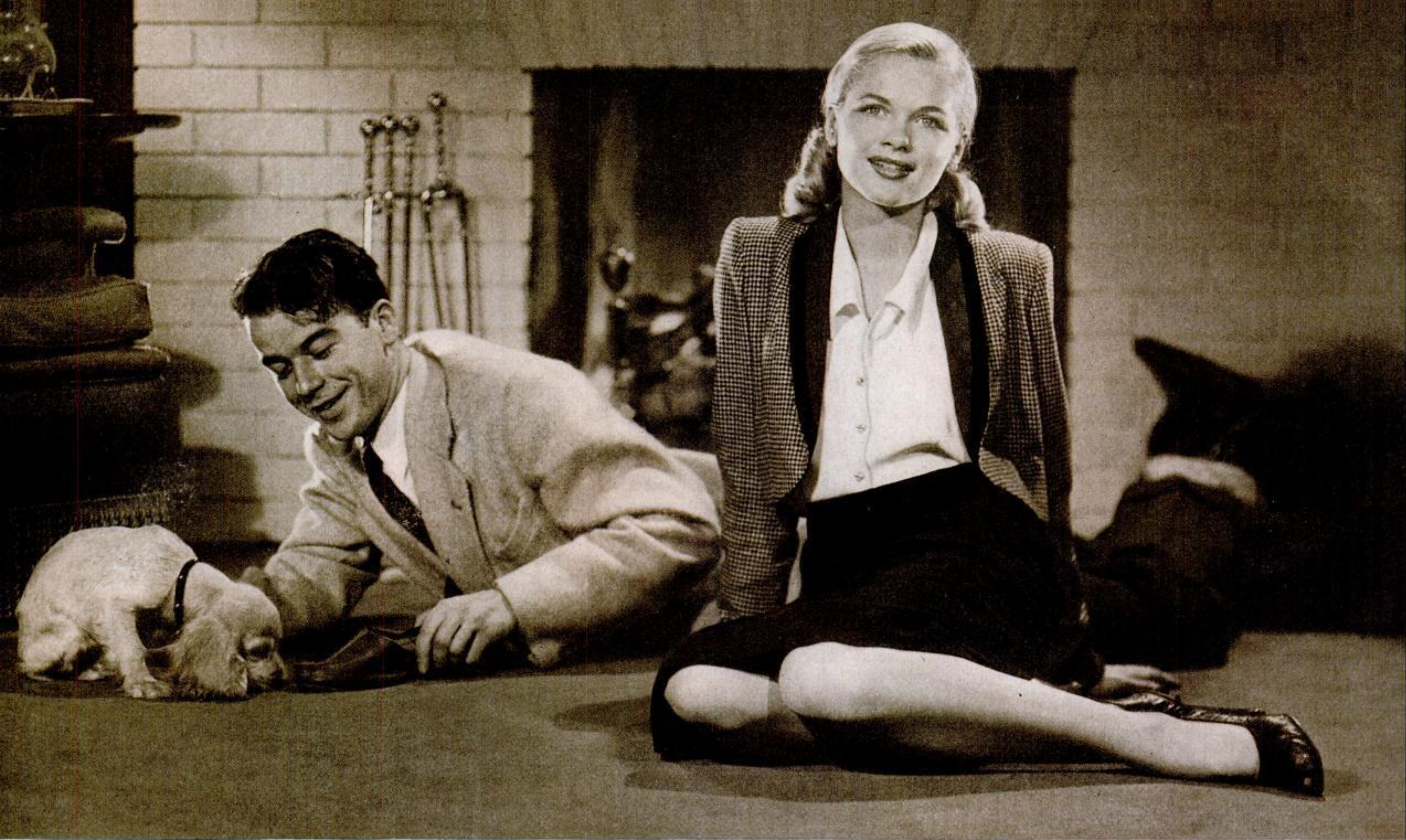
ALL luscious ripe fruits contain dextrose . . . Nature puts it there.

To retain all the goodness of fresh fruits, leading canners follow nature's own recipe . . . they use dextrose sugar to capture the color, protect the delicate flavor and firm texture of fine fruits.

When you buy canned fruits, look for mention of dextrose on the label. It indicates superior color, finer flavor and texture . . . and, of course, an abundance of genuine food energy.

•
CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
One of the producers of dextrose





From now on...no more waiting

I KNOW NOW that I was wrong not to marry Dick before he went overseas.

It would have meant a quick, quiet wedding ... when I wanted a big one, with white satin and bridesmaids, and all. I wasn't wise enough, then, to realize that even a few wonderful days together would have been worth anything I might have to do without.

In the long, heart-freezing months of waiting, I guess I grew up. I saw how dreams, put off, could lose their shine ... or never come true at all.

But I was lucky. I got a second chance.

For Dick came home to me, and we were incredibly, wonderfully married at last. And I promised myself I'd never again hold off the things that count.

Well, here we are, in the house we'd

thought of as a faraway dream. Mortgaged, of course, but *ours*. The pup we'd planned to get someday ... he's worrying our slippers, *now*. And when we sit down at the table, it's to the gleam of our own "family silver." Not enough for a banquet, now, but every shining piece of it real International Sterling ... *the best*.

Why, I find myself putting on lipstick and tucking a flower in my hair just to come to breakfast...

... And Dick holds my chair, proudly, and seats himself with a funny, lord-of-the-manor quirk to his eyebrows...

... And guests go out of their way to say lovely things about our beautiful International Sterling service...

Sooner or later, we'd get around to owning solid silver anyhow. And isn't it better to start off with even a little of it ... have the fun, the

pride of using it every day ... than to have compromised with something less than the best, and kept a dream waiting?

...

When you plan to buy silver for your own new peacetime life, plan to buy the finest ... *to start with*.

It isn't enough, just that your silver be sterling silver. You want it to be beautifully designed; exquisitely finished in every detail.

Ask your jeweler to show you the lovely, artist-designed International Sterling patterns. Among them is one to fit perfectly into your life.

If you aren't ready, yet, to buy your complete set, you may prefer to begin with two, or four place settings. A 6-piece place setting can cost as little as \$21.50.

Copyright 1946, International Silver Company, Meriden, Conn.



International Sterling



OUTSIDE HIS WONDERFUL MISSISSIPPI SHOW BOAT, "COTTON BLOSSOM", CAPTAIN ANDY (RALPH DUMKE) INTRODUCES HIS STAR PERFORMER, JULIE (CAROL BRUCE)

SHOW BOAT

Lavish new production establishes Kern-Hammerstein musical comedy as an authentic American classic

A musical classic is never born overnight. It must be sung again and again. Lovers must dance to it and lonely people must hum it to themselves. Then, after many years, if it still sounds fresh and heart-warming, it is recognized as a classic. Such recognition was won this month by *Show Boat*, which was first given in 1927, revived in 1932 and is now being produced on Broadway more lavishly than ever.

Edna Ferber's romantic story of an old-time show-boat troupe on the Mississippi was made into a musical play by Oscar Hammerstein II and

Composer Jerome Kern, who died last November. Although they have been played repeatedly since 1927, the five great song hits which Kern wrote for *Show Boat* still ring fresh and true and constitute the best score ever written for an American musical comedy. Part of the fun of seeing *Show Boat* now is to compare it with earlier stage and screen versions. People love to argue about who was the best Julie or Joe. But with such talent as Jan Clayton (see cover) and Carol Bruce, and such a rich production, nobody denies that revival No. 3 is in itself a beautiful and satisfying event.



MAGNOLIA (Jan Clayton), Andy's daughter, has sad marriage with Ravenal.



JOE (Kenneth Spencer) helps on the show boat, sings rousing *Ol' Man River*.



RAVENAL (Charles Fredericks) is the dashing gambler who weds Magnolia.



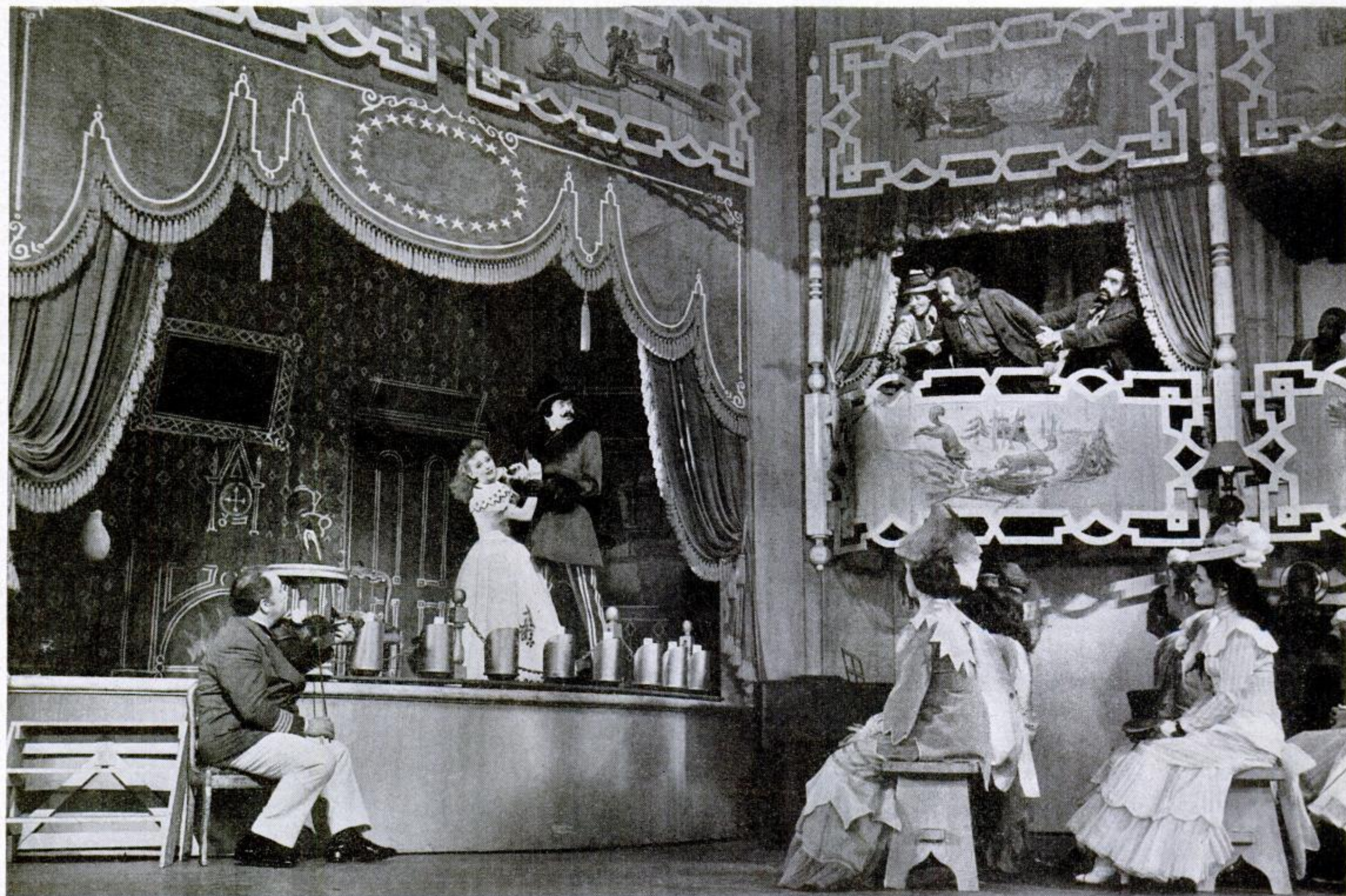
PARTHY ANN (Ethel Owen), Captain Andy's gingery wife, keeps him henpecked.



AT THEIR WEDDING Magnolia and Ravenal roll off in a rose-covered carriage, destined for an unhappy future. Ravenal loves Magnolia but is a poor provider. Their famous love duets are *Only Make-Believe* and *Why Do I Love You?*



"HE'S JUST MY BILL, an ordinary boy," sings Carol Bruce as Julie. Like Helen Morgan, the original Julie, Carol sings while perched on a piano. She acts with less down-and-out pathos than Morgan, but her warm, appealing performance wins nightly ovations.

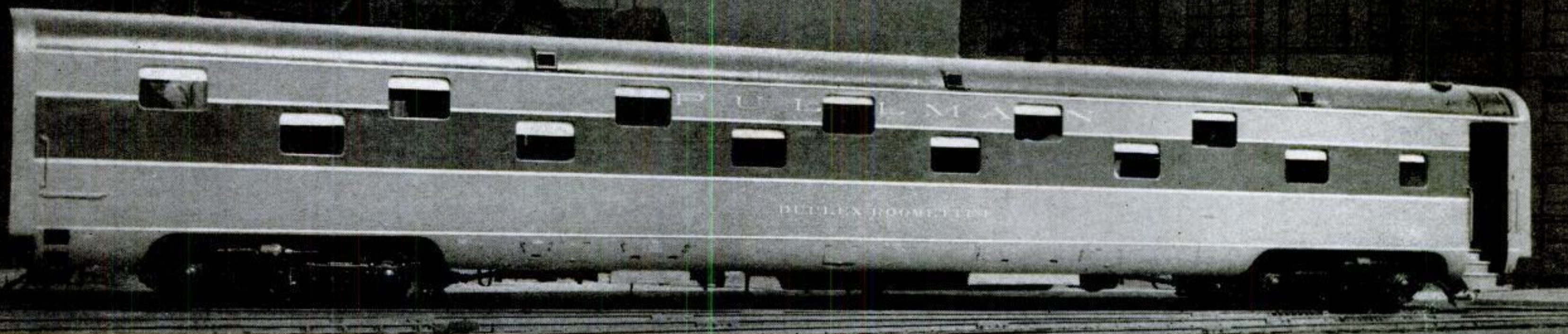


BLOODCURDLING MELODRAMA is enacted on the show-boat stage, where Magnolia is attacked by a drunken villain (Buddy Ebsen) as the audience hisses

him. Up in the box two hotheaded spectators from the backwoods are so carried away by the plight of poor Magnolia that they attempt to shoot the villain. They

are restrained only by Parthy Ann Hawks, who can restrain any man. Down below, Captain Andy accompanies the stage action with soul-stirring strains on his fiddle.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 74



1. Private rooms at bargain prices! That's what you'll get in new Duplex-Roomette cars like the one that is pictured above. There are going to be other

new kinds of sleeping cars, too, but let's look now at all the luxury you'll get at *bargain prices* in . . .

The car with the staggered windows

2. A private sitting room! That's what you'll ride in when these new sleeping cars go into service.

This air-conditioned *room of your own* will be equipped with every comfort and convenience that Pullman's mastery of travel hospitality can provide. And kept as spick-and-span as only Pullman's expert "house-keepers" can keep travel accommodations.



4. A bargain price! The *new design* of the Duplex-Roomette car (indicated by its staggered windows) brings the cost of private rooms *way down*. Be-



3. A private bedroom! That's what your air-conditioned sitting room becomes when it's time for some good, sound sleep!

Just touch a lever and presto! a big, soft bed comes out of hiding—with crisp, clean sheets all ready to slide into. What a wonderful rest you'll get as you speed *safely and dependably* toward your destination.

tween Chicago and Detroit, for example, you could enjoy all this luxury, at present rates, for *only 30c more than the price of a lower berth!*

GO PULLMAN

THE SAFEST, MOST COMFORTABLE WAY OF GOING PLACES FAST—THE SUREST WAY OF GETTING THERE IN TIME!

© 1946, The Pullman Company

Copyrighted material

THE ORIGINAL 1927 CAST



HELEN MORGAN, who died in 1941, made her greatest hit as Julie, the beautiful mulatto.



EDNA MAY OLIVER, who died in 1942, was Parthy Ann. Charles Winninger was Andy.



JULES BLEDSOE, who died in 1943, acted Joe and launched the hit *Of Man River*.



AN OLD-STYLE DANCE (above), to the tune of *Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man*, is danced by Magnolia, coached by Julie and Queenie (Helen Dowdy, left).

A NEW-STYLE DANCE (below), not in the original production, is executed with stunning vigor by a troupe of 36 Negroes in the Chicago World's Fair scene.



Bring on the **SHORT RIBS**



Call them "Baby Pot Roasts."

Look on them as Roast of Beef in miniature.

They're tender, nourishing beef-on-a-bone.

Watch a man order 'em when he's eating out.

Good, solid meat—short ribs of beef.

They're easy to fix.



This Seal means that all nutritional statements made in this advertisement are acceptable to the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association.

A new term has come into the American vocabulary regarding meat. It is amino (a-mee-no) acids.

What are aminos? They're what proteins are made of. There are ten essential aminos which the body must have to repair tissues, regenerate blood and build resistance to infection.

During World War II, medical men found that when convalescent fighters were fed large amounts of aminos they recovered faster. Meat—because it contained all ten of these essential aminos—became the centerpiece around which meals for convalescing men were planned.

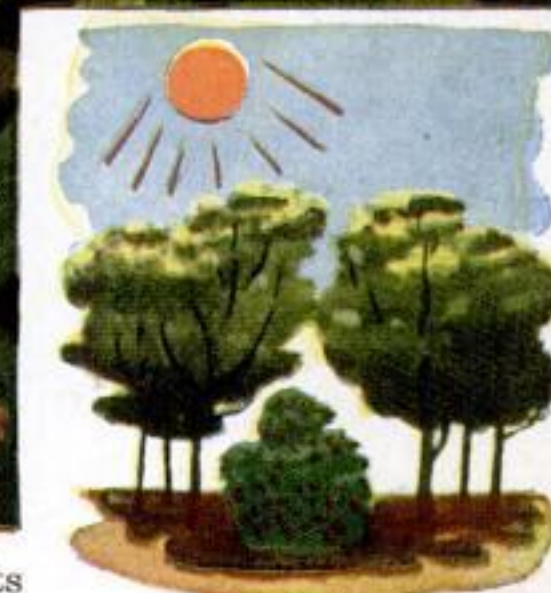
This new knowledge of the "building" properties of meat under emergency conditions is further proof that we are right in liking meat for our own normal everyday selves.

AMERICAN MEAT INSTITUTE

Headquarters, Chicago • Members throughout the U. S.



In cool, dewy shade—under an awning of taller trees—these fine coffee beans in their gay red jackets slowly store up the rich “shade-grown” flavor that America loves in Chase & Sanborn Coffee.



“Shade-Grown” Flavor

**EXPLAINS WHY MORE PEOPLE HAVE BEEN USING
CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE IN THE PAST YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE!**

IN coffee, “shade-grown” means *slow*-grown. It means *mellow*-grown. It means *flavor*-grown.

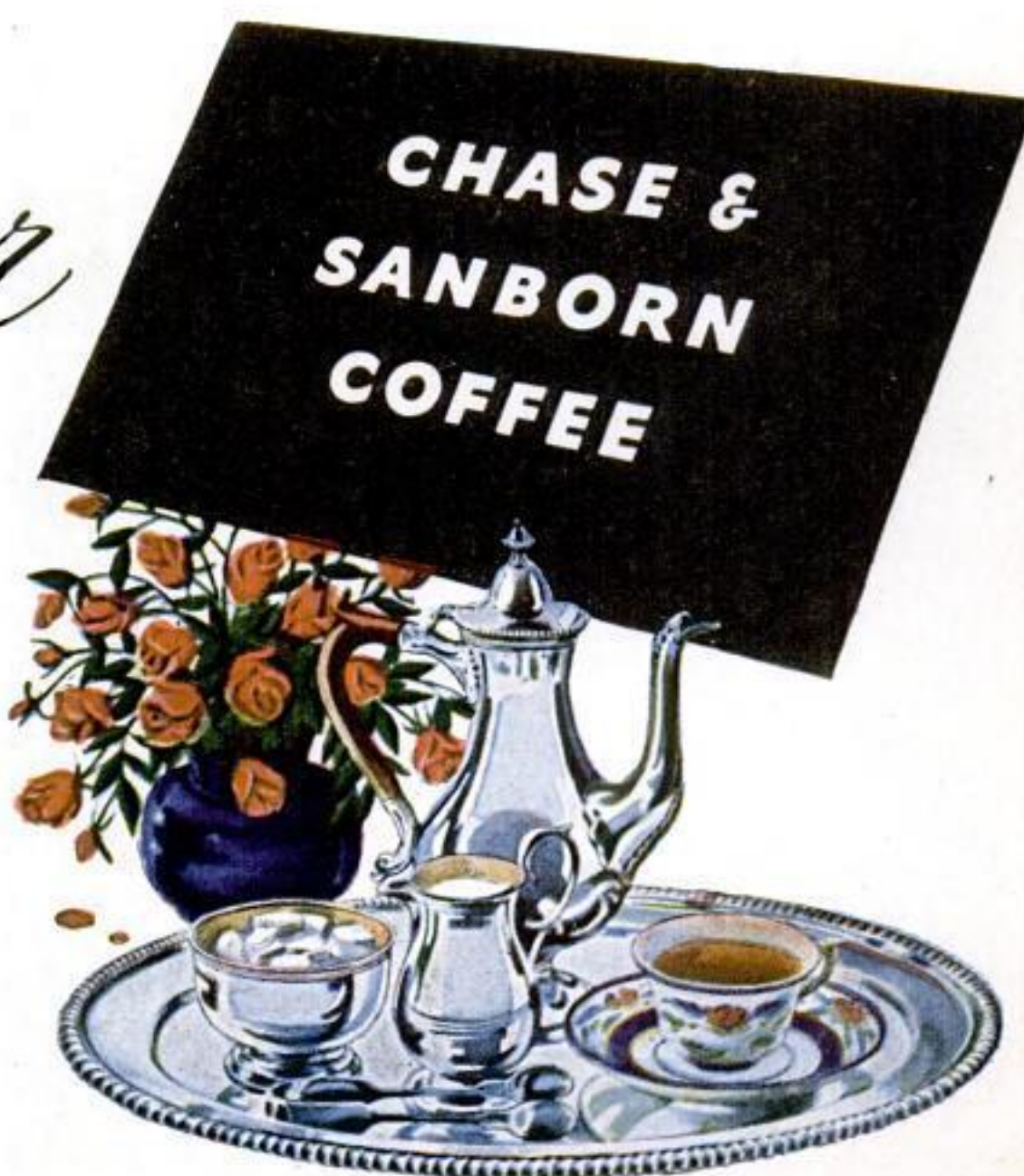
Shade allows the good earth of the tropics to work slowly and completely in creating this heavenly flavor.

This is the “shade-grown” flavor that adds so much to the Chase & Sanborn

blend. No wonder Chase & Sanborn tastes so mellow... so smooth... so rich!

No wonder more people have been using Chase & Sanborn Coffee in the past year than ever before!

No wonder that each day hundreds of families fall in love with Chase & Sanborn’s “shade-grown” flavor!





JAVANESE REVOLUTIONARIES, ARMED MOSTLY WITH BAMBOO SPEARS, MEET TO DEMAND INDEPENDENCE. THE FEW RIFLES IN FOREGROUND CAME FROM THE JAPS

Revolt in Java

The richest East Indies colony tries to throw off Dutch rule

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR LIFE BY JOHNNY FLOREA

For the first time since the Javanese last August declared a republic independent of the Dutch, a good clear view of the revolt in Java reached the U. S. with these pictures by LIFE Photographer Johnny Florea. Florea spent two months covering Java. Clearly afoot in that rich island colony was a well-led, enthusiastically followed revolt of nearly all Javanese against their Dutch masters and Eurasian submasters. But the sporadic fighting was between the Japanese-armed natives and three divisions of British troops, sent to occupy Java by the Anglo-American Combined Chiefs of Staff.

The Nationalists demanded complete independence but would probably be willing to accept

Dutch commercial interests and a United Nations trusteeship. The nearest to this of any Dutch offer is an Indonesian assembly and cabinet whose chairman would be Dutch. This proposal looked toward eventual dominion status. To other imperial white nations the Javanese revolt cast a towering shadow of menace over all the world's subject empires.

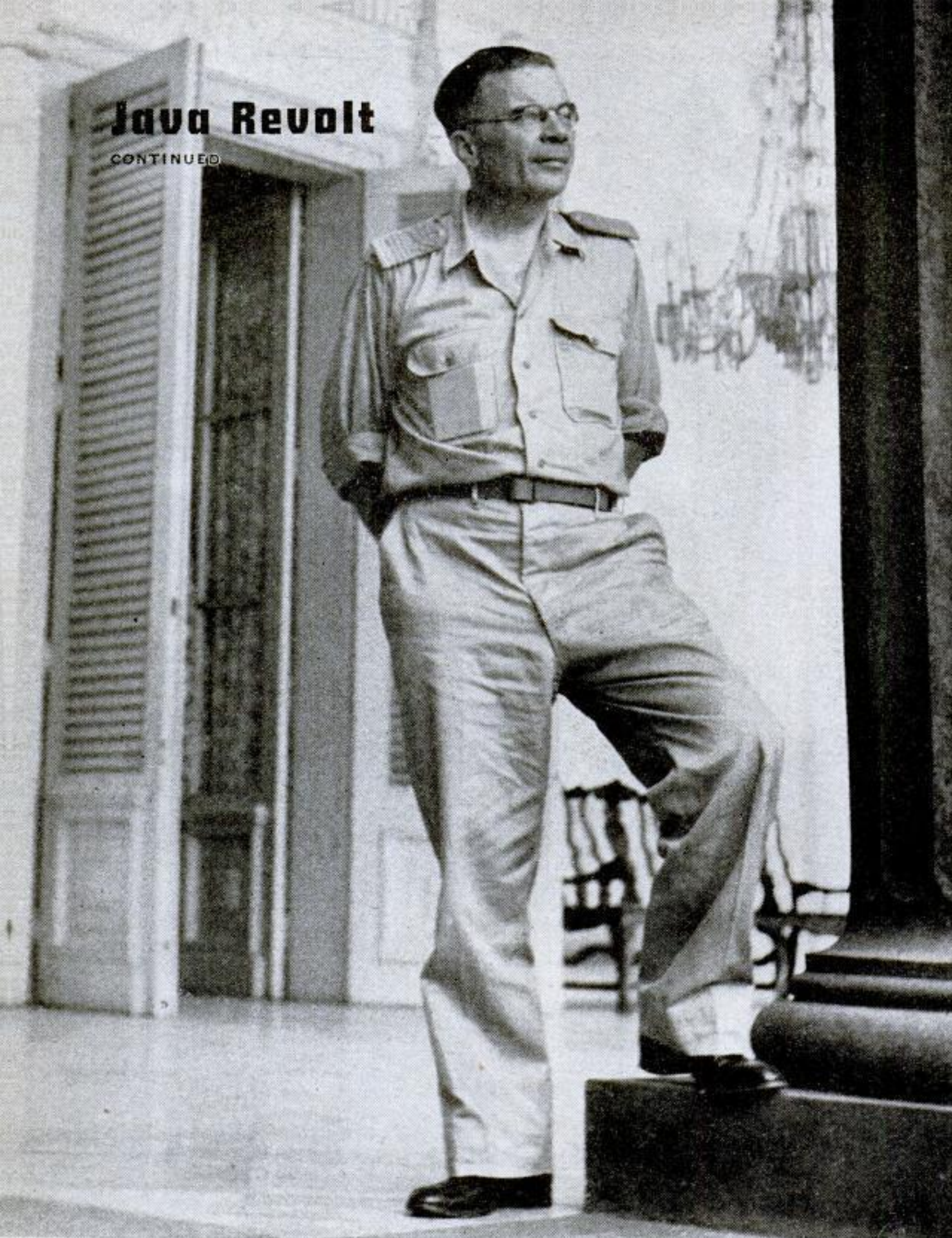
The island of Java, about the size of Alabama, is one of the richest of the world's colonies. It is the most populous East Indies island (42,000,000), has tin, quinine, rubber, oil. Of the Netherlands East Indies only Java has gone almost 100% Nationalist. Sumatra is still led by a moderate prince.

Borneo and Celebes are loyal to the Dutch. Bali and Lombok are still, ironically, held by the Japs.

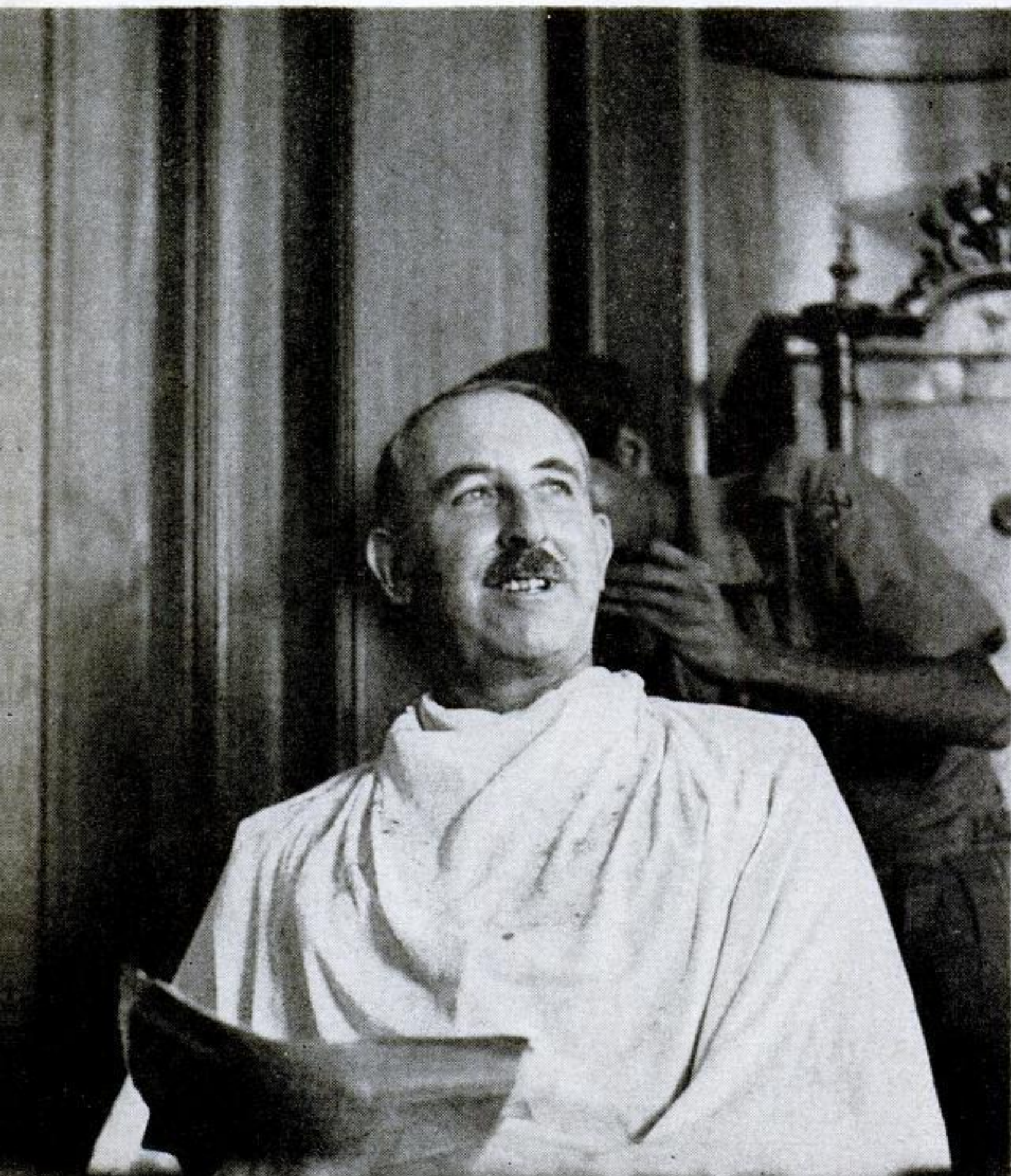
The Javanese, though a nonviolent people, have revolted against the Dutch 70 times in 300 years. The Nationalist movement was founded in 1908 as the *Boedi Oetomo*, or "Beautiful Endeavor," with Dutch encouragement. The Nationalists have come to stay in Java no matter what happens. Last week the Dutch parliament threw a wrench in the negotiations by demanding an investigation of what had gone before. The British indicated that if the Dutch do not come to some agreement soon, the whole question may be put before the United Nations Assembly.

Java Revolt

CONTINUED



DUTCH NEGOTIATOR in Java is Acting Governor-General Hubertus J. van Mook (above in his palace at Batavia), who flew from Java to London last month to confer with British. Below is British commander, General Philip Christison, having his hair cut.



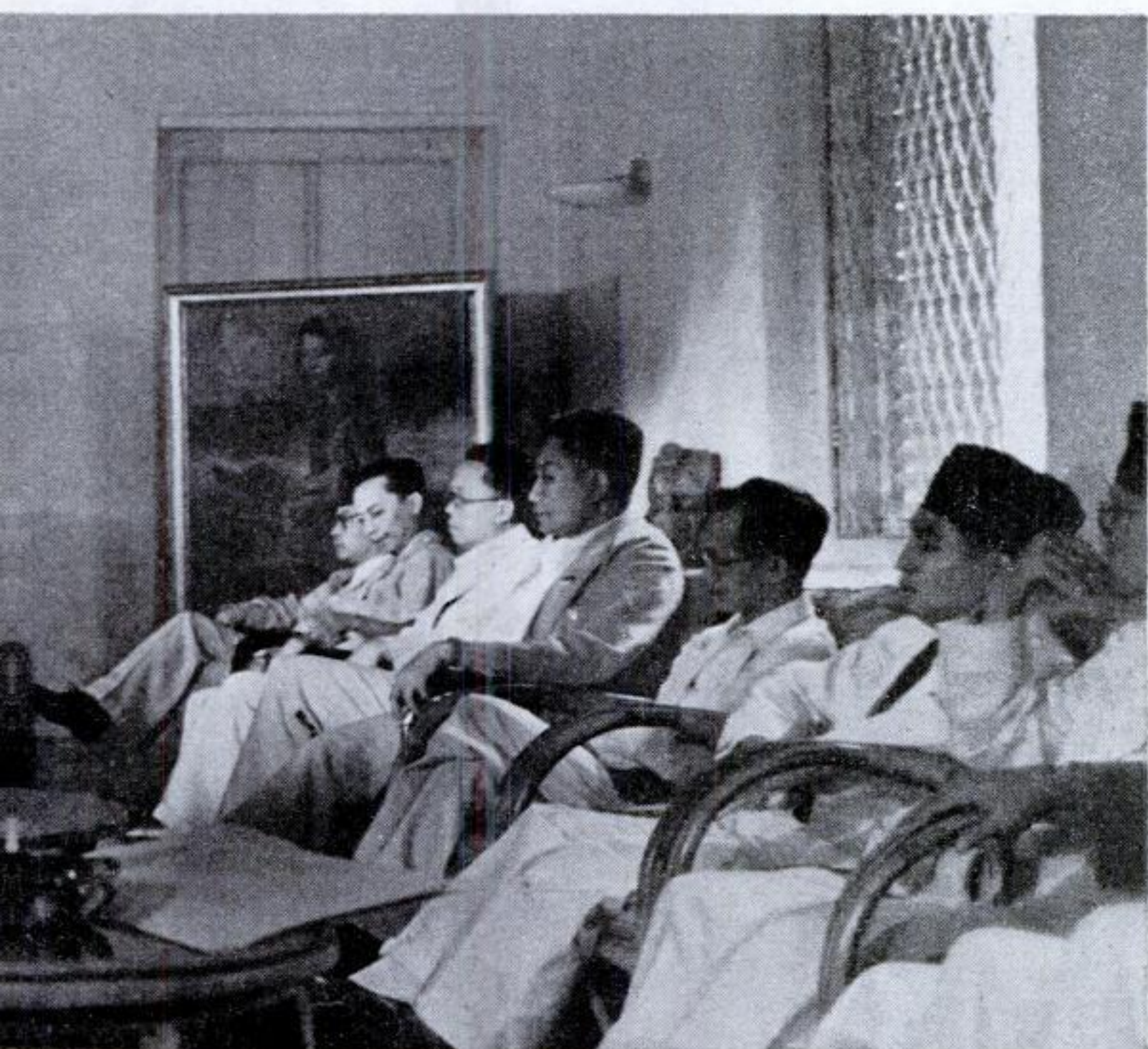
HUGE CROWDS which turn out wherever President Soekarno speaks are evidence of popular support of revolt. Here at Kediri, Soekarno tells Javanese that the revolution is going well. P.B.I. stands for Partai Boeroeh Indonesia, Malay for Indonesian Labor



A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT is shown taking place on Nov. 23 at Soekarno's house in Batavia. The Dutch refused to deal with Javanese who had collaborated with the Japs. Therefore the old cabinet (left) resigned and a new one (right) headed by Sjahrir



Party. Nearly all Java's independence leaders are political leftists though not Communists. Soekarno, considered more opportunistic than his rival, Sjahrir, is by far the ablest crowd-rouser. The crowd includes fezzed Moslems, Hindus and some Christians.



in the new position of premier was named. Sjahrir is second from end at rear, right. Soekarno (center rear) stepped into background but held his job as president. Most Java-
nese politicians except wily Sjahrir fell for the Jap propaganda of "Asia for the Asiatics."

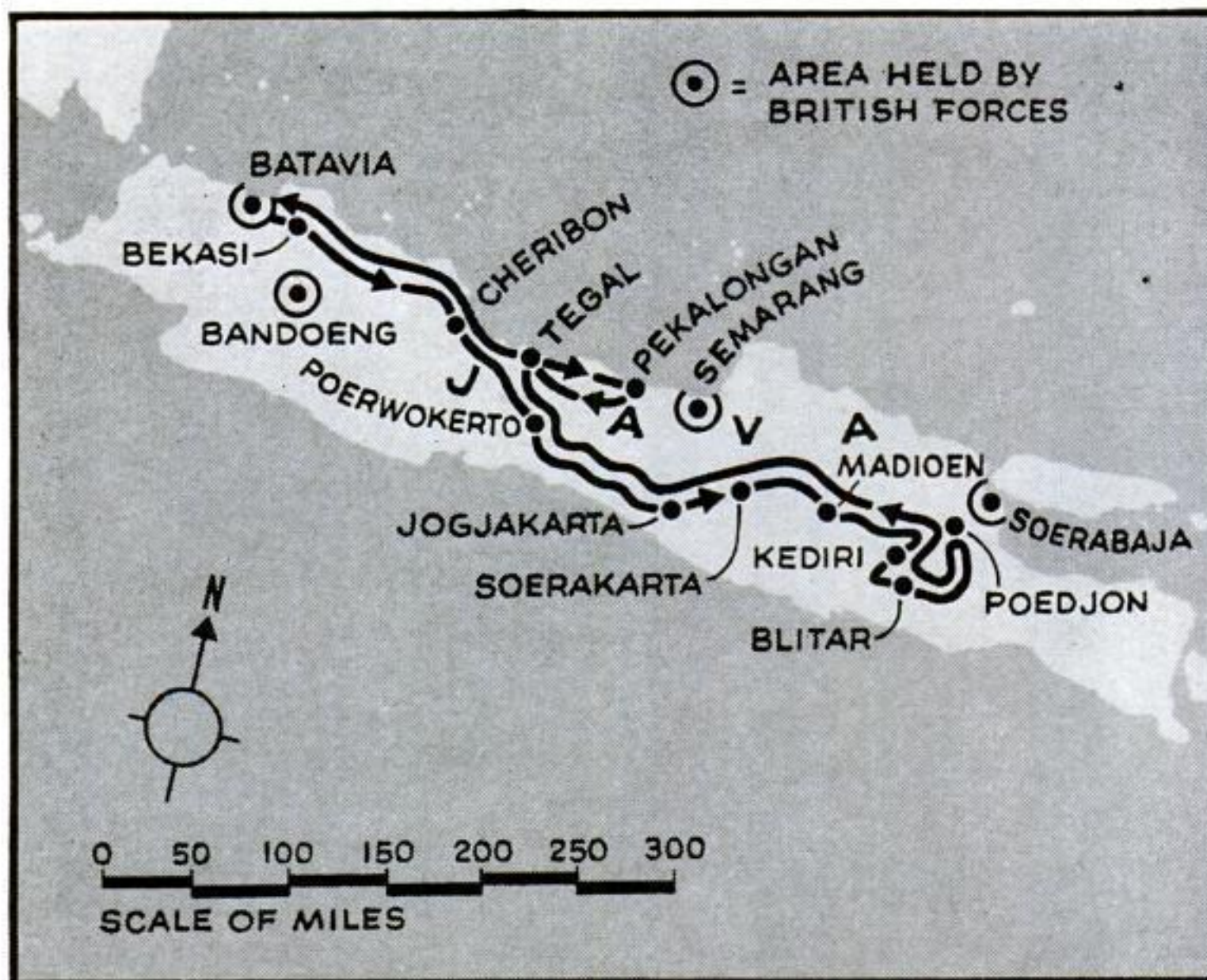


LEADERS OF REVOLUTION (above and below) address meeting at Madioen. Soekarno (above), a Moslem, graduated from a technical science school, made a fortune in the construction business, founded a national party in 1927, was exiled by the Dutch.

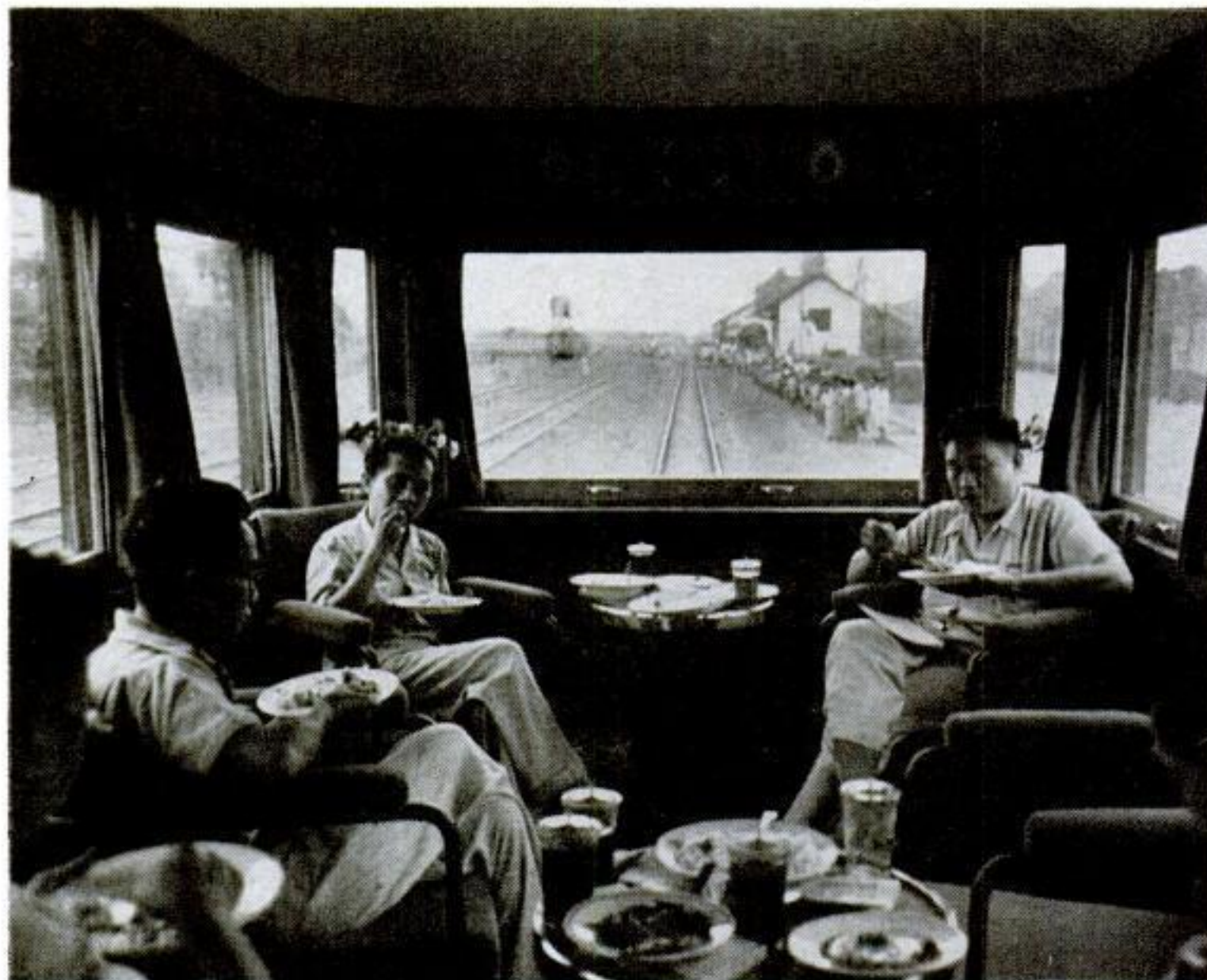


PREMIER SJHRIR, 36, a Christian and a friend of Van Mook's, is a Dutch-educated moderate and a leader of the youth movement. Below is President Soekarno's wife appealing to the women of Indonesia, very few of whom appeared at Madioen meeting.

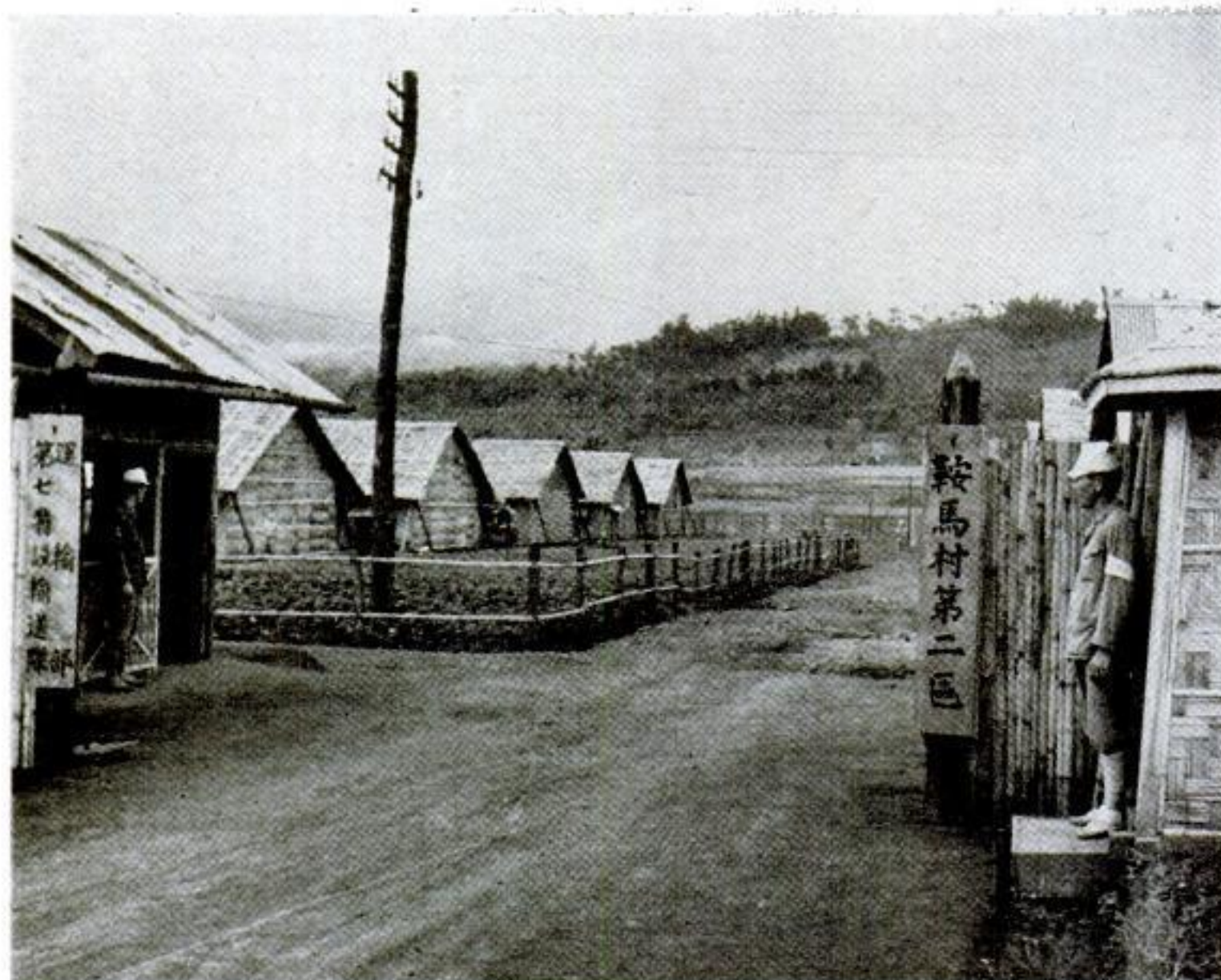




JOHNNY FLOREA'S TRIP with Nationalist President Soekarno, Premier Sjahrir and Vice President Hatta took ten days to go about 800 miles, from end to end of Java.



ON TOUR OF INTERIOR Minister of Information (left), Sjahrir (rear) and Minister of Health lunch in air-conditioned observation car, drink iced coffee as crowd stares.



TWO JAP DIVISIONS, on hearing of Jap surrender, built themselves camp at Poedjon, locked themselves in, mounted sentries and waited for British who have not yet come.

Tide of revolution sweeps all the interior of Java

The overwhelming lesson of Johnny Florea's tour of Java's interior with Premier Sjahrir and President Soekarno was that Java's revolution is genuine and close to unanimous. At town after town the train was met by enormous crowds, sometimes 60,000 strong. The reception astonished even Sjahrir and Soekarno, who had not been entirely convinced of their following through the country. The sentiment of the meetings was not anti-white or even especially anti-Dutch. It was simply pro-independence. Every town and hamlet had its own independence committee and even the wealthy sultans (see pp. 82-83) welcomed the revolutionary leaders. All of Java's many races, Javanese, Madurese, Sundanese, participated.

The British hold only small enclaves around the four principal cities, as can be seen in the map of Florea's trip at the left. All the rest of Java is firmly held by the Nationalists. The Dutch had brought in 2,000 Marines trained and armed in the U. S. and were trying to get into position to take over from the British army in a few months. However, the Nationalist army numbering probably 100,000 men had massed in the interior around the cultural center of Jogjakarta, where President Soekarno has gone to lead them in case of trouble.



CROWD WAVES GOODBY to train at Taloen and is answered by a hand from the train giving Nationalist Javanese salute of *Merdeka* (Freedom). Note the many children.

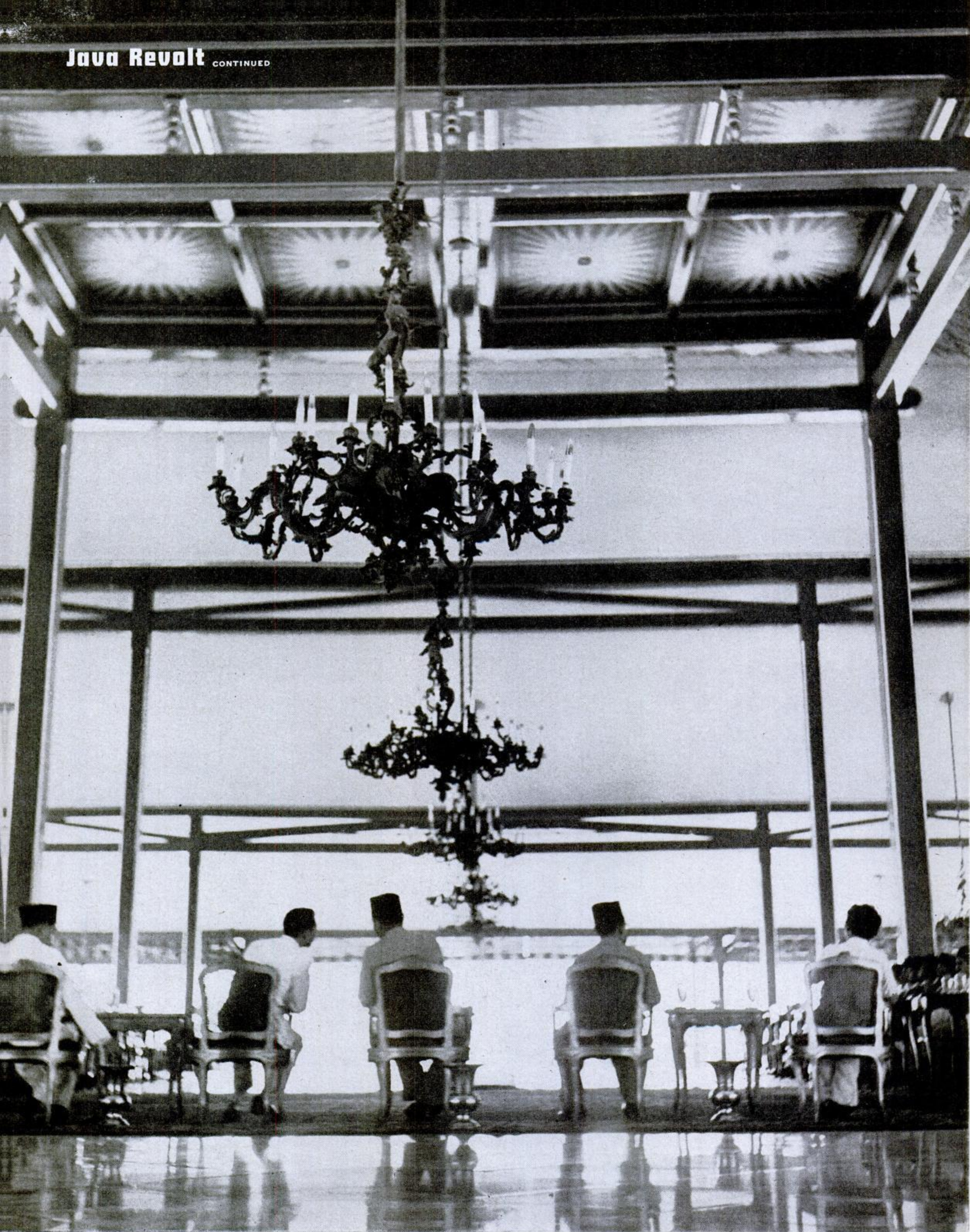


BOYS of the youth movement arm themselves with wooden guns and spears. They are revolutionary soldiers. Here in the streets of Poerwokerto they play at jungle warfare.



RICE PADDIES in most of the island are still being worked by water buffalo and antique plow, but disturbances around the cities have interrupted cultivation there. The

British and Dutch have predicted a limited famine. The price of rice in the cities has risen from 6¢ to \$1.20 a pound, partly due to the Nationalists' blockade of the railroads.



IN SULTAN'S PALACE Prince Mangkunegoro (*second from left*), one of the two sultans of Soerakarta, receives (*at his right*) Soekarno, Vice President Hatta, Sjahrir. Every-

body just sat and talked. Nobody moved around. No women were present. Lemonade and cigars were served. Prince's fortune comes from the local tobacco, coffee, sugar.

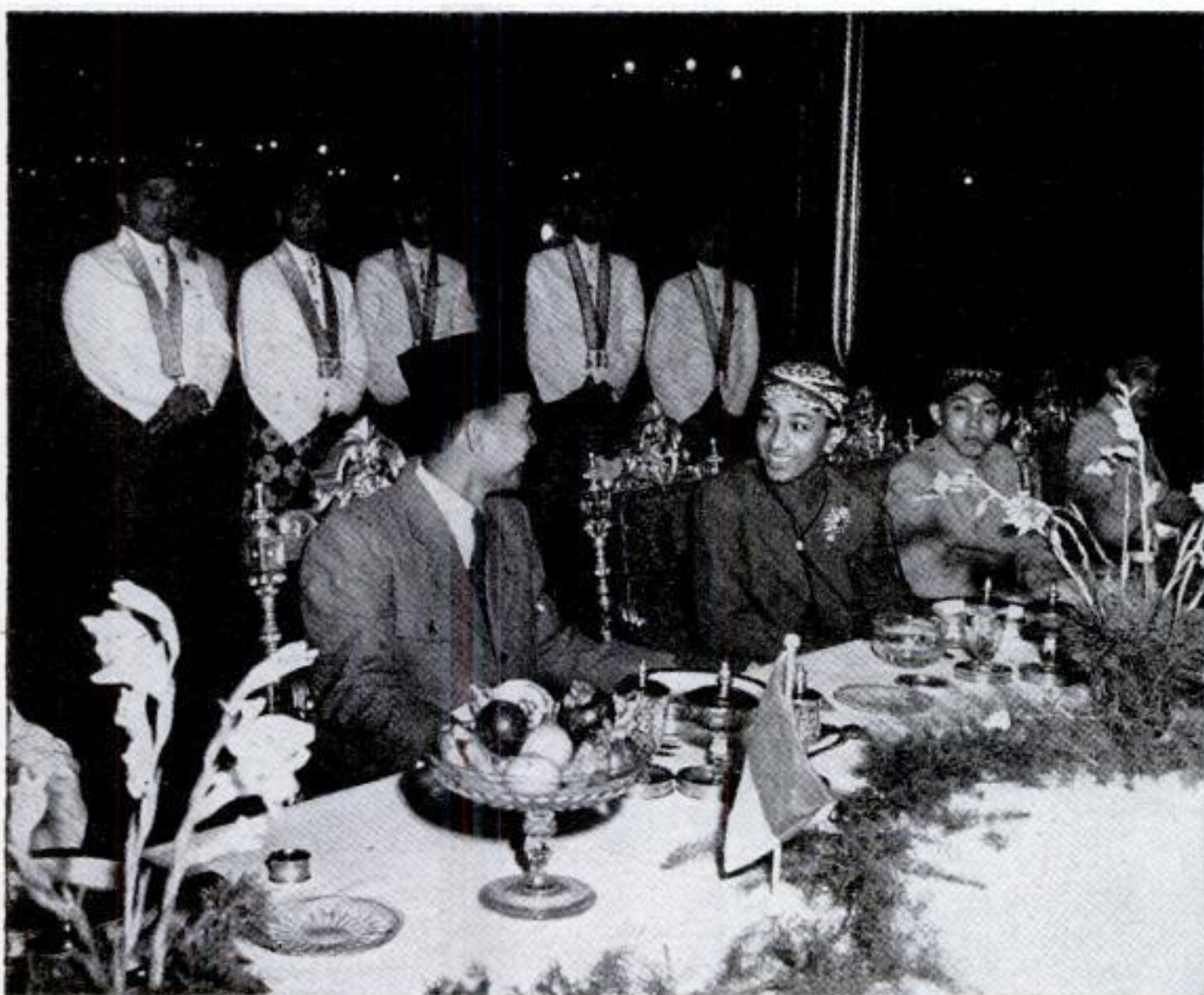


GUARDS AND STATUES LINE THE ANCIENT PALACE OF PAKOE BOEWONO XI, HEREDITARY SUSUHUNAN OF SOERAKARTA. HIS COURT IS POPULATED BY 5,000 COURTIERS

Wealthy sultans back Nationalists

One coup which Soekarno and Sjahrir pulled off on their trip was getting the support of three wealthy sultans in Soerakarta and Jogjakarta. All three became generals in the Nationalist army. Though the sultans have no great political power, they had previously identified themselves with the Dutch regime. During the occupation they had been let se-

verely alone by the Japanese. The ancestors of the princes shown here acknowledged Dutch sovereignty in 1755 and divided the highly civilized Moslem empire of Mataram into the states of Soerakarta and Jogjakarta. A Javanese republic would maintain the sultans in their present limited power though it might take some of their immense properties.



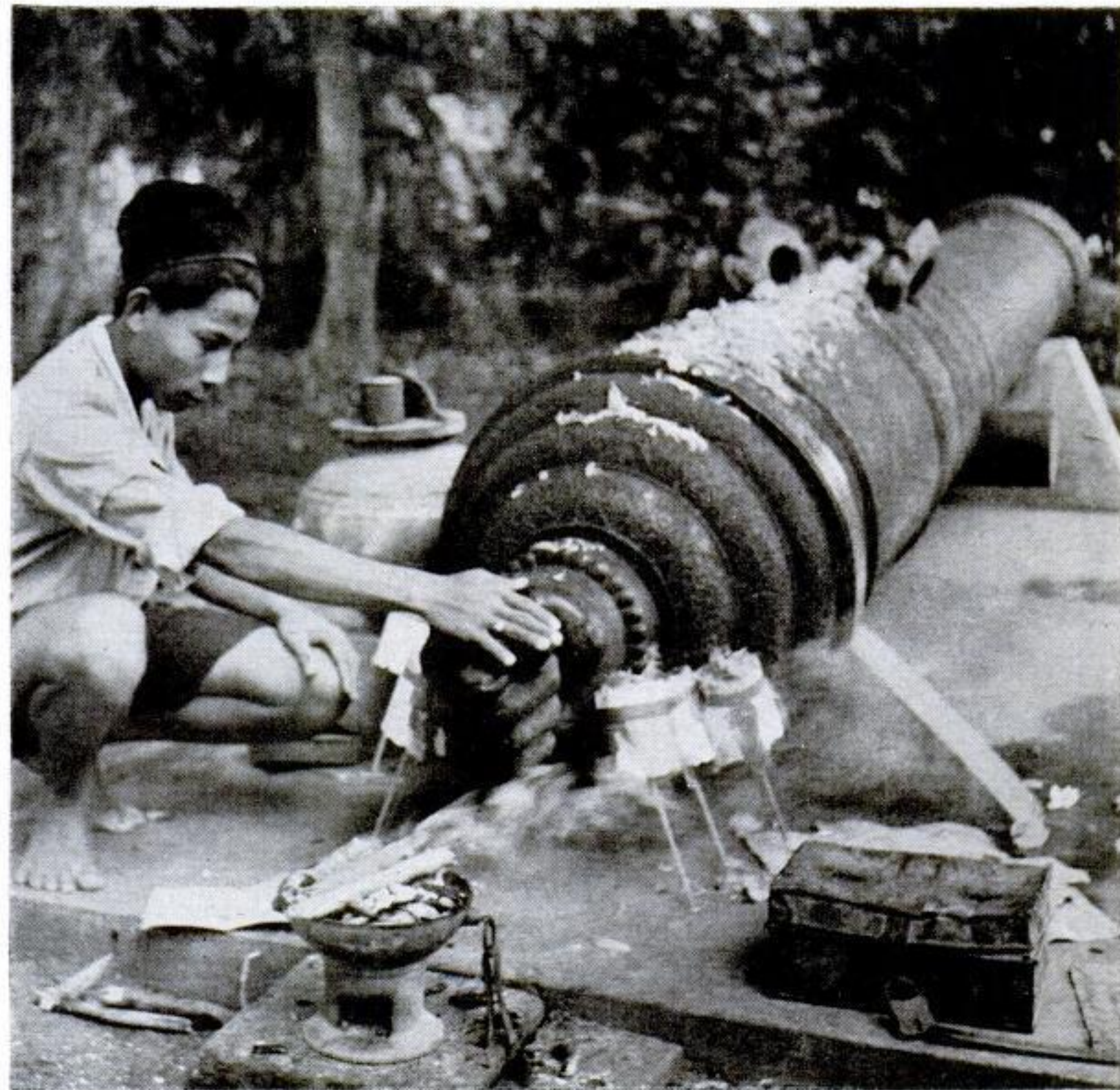
AT DINNER FOR 500 with Pakoe Boewono XI are (from left) Soekarno, Pakoe Boewono, Prince Mangkunegoro. On the table is independence flag of white and red.



SULTAN'S DANCING WOMEN perform ancient Serimpi dance on flower petals. Sultan told Florea he had long enjoyed drawings of harem women in *Esquire* magazine.



IN STREET BATTLE on main street in Semarang, Indian troops from Hyderabad fight back against Indonesian snipers. British light tanks support the Indians.



CANNON in Batavia, supposed to make fertile anyone who touches it, has an identical mate in Bantam. When the two come together, goes the legend, the Dutch will be cast into the sea.

The revolt has brought murder, massacre and reprisal

Revolution in Java has brought with it the ugly violence of all revolutions. Several hundred Dutchmen have been kidnaped, held or killed. A few moderate Javanese disappear every day. Some hundred thousand Dutch and Eurasians, held in prison camps for four years by the Japs, are now held there by the Indonesians. The British holding the fort for the

Dutch have inevitably clashed with the Javanese and have lost about 900 men in killed and missing. The Javanese, of course, have lost several times as many against the mechanized, plane-supported British. British convoys are held up by road blocks and attacked in force. The worst fate was reserved for 20 British Gurkha soldiers and four RAF crewmen

who crash-landed near Batavia. Javanese extremists stripped them, forced them to crawl to a river and there dismembered them under the supervision of the village butcher. In reprisal British strafed, shelled and then destroyed the nearby village of Bekasi (see picture opposite), hoping, according to the communiqué, that this would have a "salutary effect."



BUTCHERED BODIES of 20 Gurkhas and four RAF crewmen killed at Bekasi are dug up by Indonesians under the guns of Gurkhas. Pieces were unidentifiable.



IN REPRISAL for the Indonesian extremists' massacre of British, the 20,000 inhabitants of Bekasi are moved out into the country and the town is shelled and destroyed by fire.



**British retaliate for massacre of their men
by burning down the Javanese town of Bekasi**

Your health and VICTORIES IN MEDICAL RESEARCH

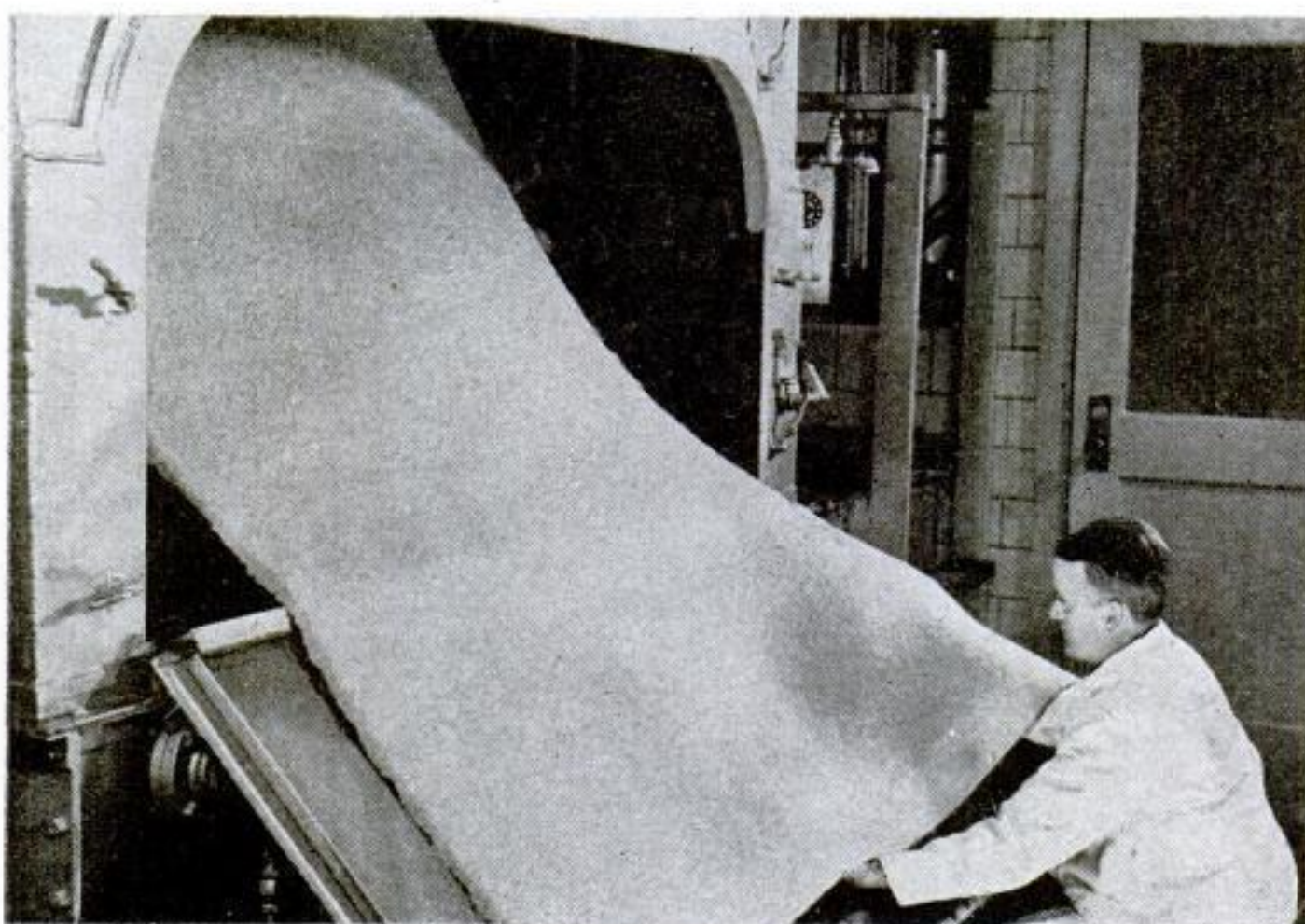
The great statesman, Disraeli, said: "The health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and all their power of state depend." It is precisely this truth that inspires medical research scientists in laboratories like those of Squibb to dare the impossible and to challenge every disease-enemy of mankind. Such brilliant victories as penicillin and new conquering vaccines do not come every day—but each and every day does see medical science farther ahead in the effort to give people more health and happiness.



Defeating rabies. Let no one deprive a boy of the character-building companionship of his dog. But no one should fail to know when protection against rabies should be given. This dangerous virus disease is fatal unless protection is given in the form of vaccine. An animal bite always should be reported to a physician immediately. He will decide whether or not to use the life-saving vaccine discovered by Pasteur. The Squibb Laboratories are doing their part to supply Boards of Health throughout the country with rabies vaccine.



Hearts and flowers. Next time you see the lovely foxglove in an old-fashioned garden, credit this graceful beauty with providing man with an important drug used to treat certain heart conditions. Infinite care goes into the preparation of this drug (Digitoxin Squibb) which is made from foxglove leaves. For example, 6000 pounds of the dried leaves yield only one pound of the pure crystals that the Squibb Laboratories supply for the use of physicians.



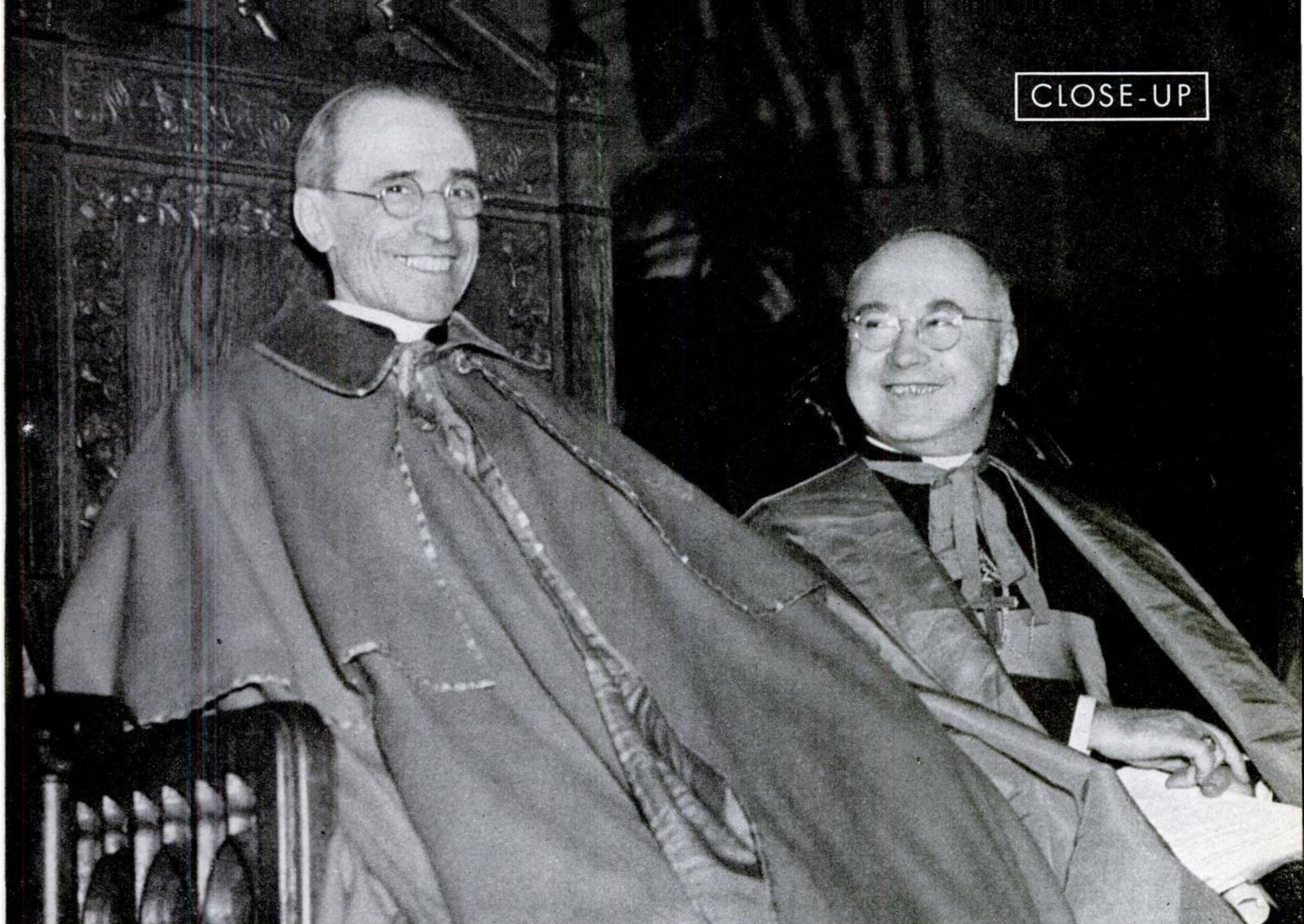
Mother of penicillin is the *mycelium* shown here, rolling like a carpet off a large rotary filter in the Squibb penicillin plant. The mycelium is that part of the mold which produces the precious droplets of penicillin. As far back as 1940, scientists at the Squibb Institute for Medical Research were producing penicillin from the earliest cultures of this miraculous mold. Later, Squibb scientists established the empiric chemical formula for penicillin—a most important discovery. A number of contributions to the development of this life-saving drug are the result of Squibb research.



Marching against flu. Picture shows just a few of the 2000 eggs per day used at the Squibb Laboratories to culture the newly developed influenza vaccine. This new vaccine is helping protect U. S. Army personnel against the possibility of an epidemic. It will be available soon for use by civilian doctors.

SQUIBB

THE PRICELESS INGREDIENT OF EVERY PRODUCT
IS THE HONOR AND INTEGRITY OF ITS MAKER



SPELLMAN ACCOMPANIED POPE ON 1936 U. S. TRIP, POSED WITH HIM IN MOST JOVIAL PHOTOGRAPH EVER TAKEN OF THE PONTIFF

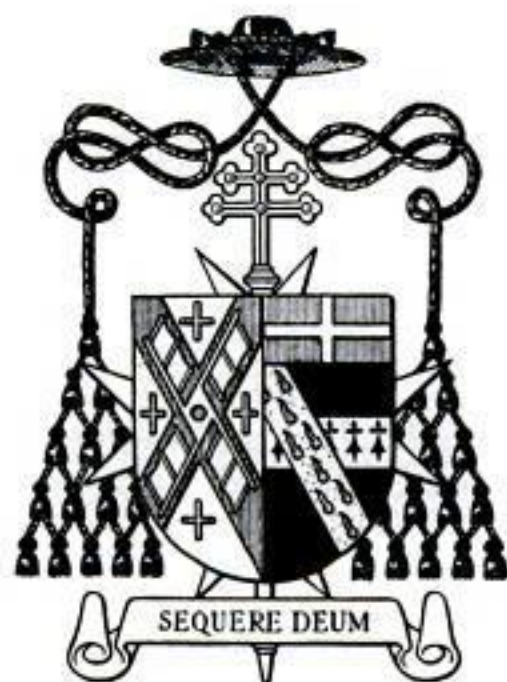
CARDINAL-DESIGNATE SPELLMAN

A great American church statesman, the Pope's close friend, goes to Rome next month to don a cardinal's red hat. This is part II of a close-up

by ROGER BUTTERFIELD

When Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York goes to Rome next month to be invested with the red hat of a cardinal, he will be returning to the scene of some of the most hallowed moments in his spectacularly successful career. It was in Rome that he received his religious education and was ordained a priest in 1916 (LIFE, Jan. 21). It was in Rome that he was consecrated a bishop on Sept. 8, 1932 at the most elaborate ceremony of its kind ever held for an American.

The consecration was a fitting climax to Spellman's seven brilliant years in the Papal Secretariate of State, where he distinguished himself by an ability to get things done quickly and a personal talent for winning friends. The ceremony took place at the altar of the chair in St. Peter's, which is second only to the great papal altar itself. The papal gendarmes in cockaded hats and white breeches turned out for the occasion along with practically every top-ranking Catholic in Rome. The papal master of ceremonies directed each phase of the consecration as carefully as though a new pope were being enthroned.



Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, who was then papal secretary of state and who is now Pope Pius XII, officiated as consecrator. It was Pacelli who bound bands of silk across Spellman's forehead to keep the holy oils from running over and it was he who supplied the vestments in which the bishop-elect was robed. They were the same vestments that Pacelli himself had worn for his own consecration as bishop and which were worn before that by two previous popes for the same purpose. They are now preserved at Fordham University in New York as historic relics.

These facts symbolize, in part, the intimate friendship which has long existed between the Pope and the newly designated American Cardinal—a friendship which has grown even closer and more significant during the war years when Spellman traveled to every part of the world in his capacity as Military Vicar of the Armed Forces of the U. S., making many stops in Rome. Today Archbishop Spellman wears on his breast a gold cross which the Pope took from around his own neck and gave him on one of his

wartime visits. He also has a sapphire ring which the Pope gave him on a similar occasion.

His episcopal ring, which he wears on the outside of his bishop's white silk gloves for ceremonies, was presented to him at the time of his consecration by another close friend of the Pope, Monsignor Borgongini-Duca, who had been Spellman's teacher in Rome and was the first to discover his talents as a churchman and executive. This ring contains a magnificent sapphire surrounded by diamonds, with a fragment of the True Cross set into the gold band in the form of a tiny cross.

It was significant that Spellman's consecration in 1932 was the first occasion on which any member of the American Embassy staff in Italy ever entered the Vatican. During and before the Civil War the U. S. had maintained a minister at the papal court. But in 1870 all papal territory was seized by Victor Emmanuel II to complete the unification of modern Italy. Since then there have been no formal relations between Washington and the Holy See, although each has sent nondiplomatic representatives to the other.

Shortly before Spellman's consecration news reports from Vatican City stated that he would return to his home city of Boston to become bishop coadjutor with the right of succession to his former superior, William Cardinal O'Connell. This meant that on O'Connell's death or incapacity for any reason Spellman would become Archbishop of Boston. This information was cabled by a news agency to the U. S., where it proved to be a great surprise and shock to Cardinal O'Connell. During an earlier period when Spellman had served as a priest in Boston he had in some unexplained way incurred the Cardinal's disfavor, and the inference that he might now become his successor was one which O'Connell would not assent to. His angry denials could be heard all the way to Rome.

A correction was quickly forthcoming. Bishop Spellman, it said, would not be bishop coadjutor, but auxiliary bishop, which was quite different. It meant that he would serve more or less as O'Connell's assistant and stand-in, taking over such routine duties as ordinations and confirmations, but with no right of automatic succession.

A cardinal in high dudgeon

All of this was very confusing to the faithful in Boston, who were treated to the rare spectacle of a cardinal-archbishop in high and public dudgeon. The climax was reached with a frigid statement which O'Connell issued and had printed in the Boston newspapers:

"There have been so many exaggerated press statements in relation to the recent appointment of Mgr. Spellman as auxiliary to His Eminence, the Cardinal, that the office of secretary to Cardinal O'Connell wishes to make a plain statement about the facts of the matter.

"Some years ago Cardinal O'Connell was consulted regarding the charge of appointing someone who could assist in the secretary of

state's office at Rome in the work of translating English documents into Italian and vice versa. Whereupon Cardinal O'Connell sent Mgr. Spellman to act in that capacity. His task was merely to do the usual work given a cleric in the secretary of state's office. . . . Mgr. Spellman showed the same assiduity in his work in Rome as he had in Boston. . . . It is perfectly normal that Bishop Spellman should be consecrated in St. Peter's Basilica, and there is nothing extraordinary or exceptional about it.

"As soon as possible after consecration Bishop Spellman will return to Boston to take up whatever work Cardinal O'Connell designates for him to do in regard to the confirming of the children of the archdiocese. . . ."

While Spellman was on his way home on the Italian liner *Rex*, he received a cablegram



BOSTON'S CARDINAL O'Connell (left) took a farewell walk with Spellman shortly after the latter had been appointed Archbishop of New York. The dog is Morro, O'Connell's black poodle.

which made the point even clearer. It read something like this: WELCOME TO BOSTON. CONFIRMATIONS BEGIN MONDAY. O'CONNELL

Again it was Spellman's turn to maintain an obedient silence and await developments. Cardinal O'Connell assigned him to live in a seminary, where he had an allowance but no regular salary and was under the formal supervision of the seminary rector, whom he officially outranked. After three months of this the Cardinal appointed him rector of Sacred Heart Church in Newton Centre, a well-to-do Boston suburb. The church was a fine one, with a handsome high school and other buildings, but it was heavily in debt. In a surprisingly short time Spellman met the debt and put his parish in the black.

He also won his parishioners' hearts with his friendly, democratic ways. The previous rector had used a full-time chauffeur; Spellman often drove his own Chevrolet coupe on his trips into the city. Almost every day he took a long walk around his parish, making calls. When he came back to the parish house he stopped in the kitchen to wash his hands. His mother had

taught him to do this as a boy, he told the cook, and he liked to continue doing it.

In 1936, Cardinal Pacelli, who was still papal secretary of state, paid a long visit to the U. S. Bishop Spellman went down the bay of New York to greet him and accompanied him to Inisfada (Gaelic for Long Island), the home of the enormously wealthy widow of Nicholas F. Brady, which became Cardinal Pacelli's American headquarters. The Cardinal, the Bishop and Mrs. Brady had been good friends in Rome, where Mrs. Brady owned a house directly behind St. Peter's and gave lavishly to Catholic charities.

Pacelli's trip made history for it was the first time that a future pope had set foot on American soil. He made a particular point of worshipping in Spellman's church near Boston and stopping overnight in the parish residence. Later he boarded a chartered plane and, with Spellman beside him for a guide and companion, flew across the country, visiting Catholic dignitaries and institutions. On their way to the Pacific coast, according to one report, Spellman asked the pilot, "How is the visibility over the Grand Canyon?" On being told that it was good he said, "Well, make a detour of a few hundred miles and fly around it so that Cardinal Pacelli may see it."

He becomes Archbishop

On their return east they went to Hyde Park to see President Franklin D. Roosevelt, who had just been elected to his second term. The President was in a friendly and expansive mood. Pacelli brought up the subject of diplomatic relations—the Vatican, he said, would be very happy to appoint a nuncio with official diplomatic status to Washington at any time that the President might want one. Roosevelt, who was well aware of the storm this would cause among Protestants, passed over the question with a genial smile.

On the death of Pius XI, early in 1939, Cardinal Pacelli was elected Pope by a vote of 61 cardinals to 1—the one being himself. One of the Pope's first important problems was to name a successor to New York's beloved Archbishop, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, who had died a few months before. On April 24, 1939, only seven weeks after his own elevation, the new Pope announced that his closest American friend, Bishop Spellman, would be Archbishop of New York.

The appointment of a Bostonian was a considerable shock to New York's million-odd Catholics, who had grown accustomed during the long regime of Cardinal Hayes to the idea of a native archbishop. It was an especial shock to the friends of New York's Auxiliary Bishop Stephen Donahue, who had been generally expected to receive the appointment. This was the same "Steve" that Spellman had once greeted so cheerfully on the radio from Rome (LIFE, Jan. 21). Bishop Donahue is still consultant of the New York Archdiocese and priest of Manhattan's Holy Name Parish.

The New York laity quickly rallied to their new archbishop and made him feel at home. They recalled his many visits to New York as a

"My daughter and I... both of us raised on Clapp's!"

"25 years ago, when I was a baby," says Mrs. William Hesketh, of Rochester, N. Y., "my parents were neighbors of the Harold H. Clapps.

"So when Mr. Clapp started making the first baby foods, I was one of the first to eat them. And my family tells me I did wonderfully well on them, too!

"Now I have a daughter of my own..."



"My daughter, Ann, is almost three years old. She was fed Clapp's from her first mouthful of solid food. And even though she weighed only 5 lbs. 1 oz. when she was born, she couldn't have turned out to be a healthier, sturdier baby!



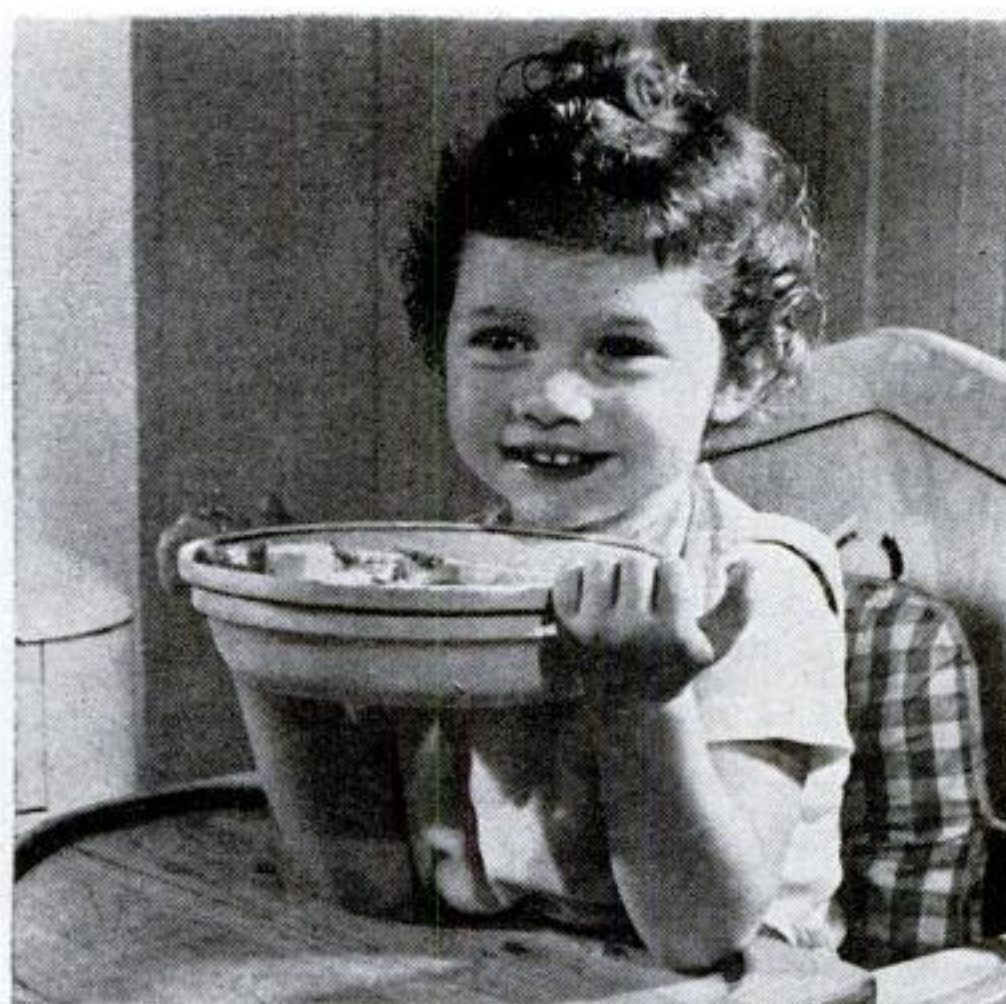
"When she was 2 months old the doctor put her on Clapp's. And by the time she was 3 months she weighed 11 pounds 8 ounces! So even though I'd always heard how good Clapp's foods were, I couldn't help being thrilled at what they did for Ann!



"Now she's quite a grown-up little girl. She weighs almost 35 pounds. And lively? Why, she's got so much energy that half the time I just can't keep up with her!



"She's never been a 'fussy-eater.' All along, she's loved her Clapp's foods—and spinach is one of her favorites. We spent last summer in Florida, to be near her father's Army Post. And even when the thermometer was way over 100°, Ann never lost her appetite!



"Of course, I've always heard lots about Clapp's from my mother. And when I look at Ann, it's awfully easy to see why doctors recommend these baby foods so enthusiastically! It seems as if a baby just can't help but thrive on Clapp's!"

Why your baby will thrive on Clapp's!

- Ever since Clapp's *originated* baby foods 25 years ago, we've made all our foods to fill doctors' requirements.



- We've constantly improved our formulas, added new foods, according to doctors' suggestions. Now we offer "the world's largest baby menu."

- We make every test we can, because we *want* to.

- We discard many fruits and vegetables that would be perfectly acceptable for adults, but not, in our judgment, for Clapp-fed babies.

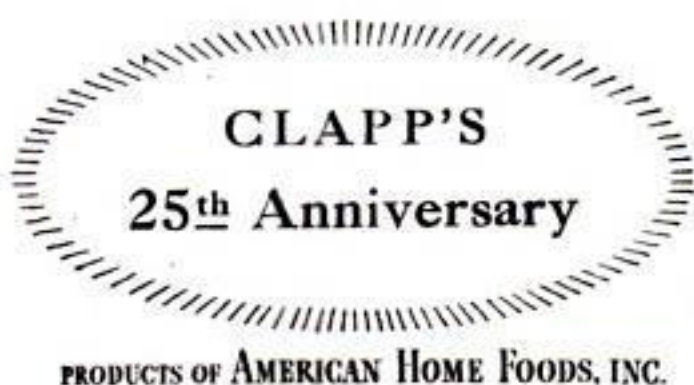
- All our foods are *pressure-cooked*—to help retain vitamins and minerals, fresh color and flavor.



- We have seen two generations of babies raised on Clapp's. Our business, we believe, is the most important business in the world. It is our *sole* business, not a sideline.



- Perhaps this is why so many doctors prescribe Clapp's regularly.



CLAPP'S BABY FOODS

25 YEARS OF THRIVING BABIES!



OFFICIAL RESIDENCE of Archbishop Spellman stands at 50th Street and Madison Avenue, New York.



TITULAR CHURCH assigned to Spellman when he becomes cardinal next month is Church of Sts. John and

Paul in Rome. This is a mark of special favor since the last cardinal to have this church was the present Pope.

SPELLMAN CONTINUED

boy, his education at Fordham and the fact that he had offered his first Mass on American soil at St. Patrick's Cathedral on his way home from Rome in 1916. They liked his obvious friendliness, his democratic manners, his sense of humor and the fact that occasional bits of genuine American slang such as "Okay" and "So long" were parts of his everyday vocabulary. The Archbishop's first big project for New York was a new Catholic high school for boys in the Bronx, which he named after Cardinal Hayes. But he had scarcely started this when he was called to negotiate a touchy international deal for his two good friends, the Pope and President Roosevelt. The war in Europe began on the first day of September 1939. Washington and Rome had both made desperate efforts to prevent it; now they were trying just as desperately to isolate the hostilities and bring about an early peace. It was only natural that they should wish to coordinate their efforts.

But the President realized he could not appoint an official ambassador to the Holy See without stirring up the anger and suspicions of a large part of the nation's 67,000,000 Protestants. He hit upon the idea of appointing a personal representative of his own, without diplomatic status, who could nevertheless work closely with the Pope and keep both sides informed. Spellman was the intermediary in these discussions.

When the time came to think of specific persons, Spellman advised the President that Myron C. Taylor, former chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, would be *persona gratissima* to the Pope. Taylor, as a top-flight American businessman and occasional resident in Italy, had met the Pope as Cardinal Pacelli in Rome and had entertained him in New York. He was also a trusted personal friend of the President. Best of all, he was a Protestant.

Taylor accepted the appointment, despite the fact that he was ill, and arrived in Rome in February 1940. Newsmen were warned not to describe him as an ambassador. He was "the personal representative of President Roosevelt." An experienced State Department attaché,

Harold H. Tittman, was loaned to Taylor as his assistant and remained in Rome through the war.

The first fruits of the Taylor mission came in April 1940, when the Vatican got wind of the fact that Mussolini was secretly preparing to enter the war on Hitler's side. Taylor was able to send word of this menacing development to Roosevelt before it came from any other source. This gave Roosevelt a chance to send a stern—but ineffective—warning directly to Mussolini.

The Vatican's intelligence service is the oldest, most experienced and perhaps the best in the world. The Pope knew, for instance, two weeks in advance the exact day when Hitler would invade Poland. All through the war he received underground reports from occupied, Axis and Allied nations which gave him an amazingly complete picture. On Feb. 21, 1943, in an address to the Pontifical Academy (with Spellman in the audience) he even gave an advance hint of the atomic bomb. "We know," he said then, "that an atom of uranium bombarded with neutrons disintegrates and sets free two or more neutrons which in their turn break up other atoms of uranium, giving rise to cumulative energy. One cubic meter of uranium oxide becomes capable of lifting one billion tons to a height of 27 kilometers. . . . It is important that the release of such unimaginable power be chemically controlled in order to avoid destruction of our planet." This was two and a half years before Hiroshima and about the time that wartime atomic experiments were reaching a peak in the U. S.

He becomes a world traveler

In the constant mission of keeping the Pope informed, Archbishop Spellman has played a larger role than any other individual. It is quite possible that he has had a more extensive view of the whole war-torn world than any statesman, diplomat, general or anyone else. He is certainly the most widely traveled Catholic since Marco Polo and Magellan.

Even before the war, when he was still stationed in Boston, he began his far-flung journeys by escorting Cardinal Pacelli on their 8,000-mile airplane tour of the U. S. He followed this up with a 20,000-mile airplane trip

around South America in 1938, to report to the Pope on Catholic conditions there. But these were only the beginning. In 1942, a few months after Pearl Harbor, in his capacity as head of Catholic chaplains he made a six-week, 18,000-mile inspection trip of training camps in the U. S. and Alaska, flying far out along the Aleutian chain where no archbishop had ever penetrated before. In February 1943 he became the first Catholic from any Allied country to cross enemy lines and fly to the side of the Pope. Carrying only two small bags packed with dehydrated milk, food tablets and a few vestments, he traveled by way of Portugal and Spain, reaching Rome on Feb. 20 and flying out again on March 2 to begin a military tour from Gibraltar. On this journey he covered North Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Mozambique, Madagascar, Mauritius, Tanganyika, South Africa, Rhodesia, the Congo, England, Scotland and Ireland. He saw and had talks of considerable length with Winston Churchill, General Eisenhower, General de Gaulle, Francisco Franco, Haile Selassie, General Smuts, President İnönü of Turkey, Eamon de Valera, King Farouk, General Patrick Hurley and, of course, the Pope. Before setting out and soon after his return he had lunch with President Roosevelt. This trip covered roughly 46,000 miles.

In 1944, about the time that American troops liberated Rome, the Archbishop set out for Italy. At Cassino he offered Mass outside the ruined monastery. He visited the Italian front above Rome, where he was about to have lunch with the King of England and General Mark Clark when a German mine blew up close by. "As the smoke belched upward," he wrote later, "I recited the form of absolution, for it was almost certain that someone was dead or dying. The soldier who had stepped on the mine had been fatally wounded, and in a short time was dead."

He then flew into southern France close after General Patch's invasion, went on to liberated Paris and to the German front, where he celebrated Mass for American troops on newly captured German soil. By the time he returned to New York he had covered another 19,000 miles.

In August 1945 he set off on the last of his wartime journeys, which carried him through

CONTINUED ON PAGE 92



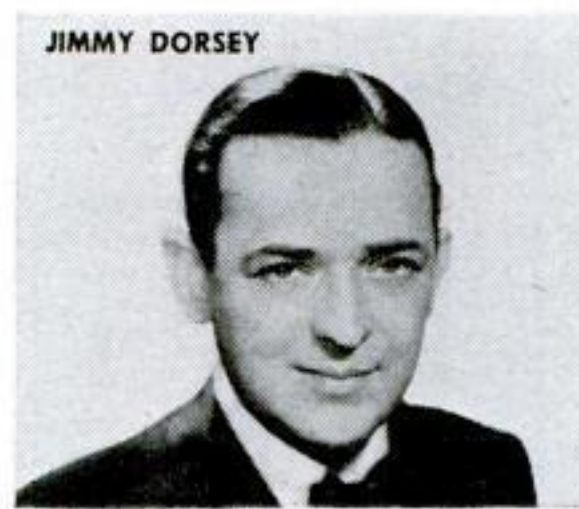
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the Pacific war theaters and on around the world. While he was en route the Japanese quit and he was only a few days behind the occupying troops into Tokyo. He flew to Korea on the first day of its American occupation, then on to Chungking, where he spent a night with Chiang Kai-shek and was filled in on the troublesome Communist question. A few days later he was in Rome.

When it came time for him to return to New York, the flying weather over the Atlantic was bad and a high-ranking U.S. general was ordered to leave the plane because the trip was considered risky. The Archbishop, however, stayed on board. When the general became flustered and wanted to know why he had to be grounded, Spellman smilingly remarked,

"Archbishops are expendable!"

This trip covered 30,000 miles and brought the Archbishop's ten-year travel total to about 141,000 miles, or roughly six times around the equator. This mileage, however, does not include his many trips between New York and Washington, which have been short in distance but long in significance. Following the success of the Myron Taylor mission, he was a welcome visitor at the White House. His friendship with Franklin Roosevelt, in fact, started long before the Taylor episode, and during the war they became better friends than ever. The Archbishop even attended a White House Christmas party and helped pass out presents to the Roosevelt grandchildren.

When the American Army was nearing Rome early in 1944 the Archbishop made several trips to the White House. This was one of the few occasions when he discussed his business with reporters. He said he had told the President that he hoped Rome would not be bombed—that "military ingenuity may triumph over military necessity." A few weeks later he spoke again, with a smile, "Military ingenuity," he said, "has triumphed over necessity."

Ordinarily the Cardinal-designate does not need to travel to give advice. People come to him for it. They come in an unending procession which passes through the tall iron-grilled doors and into the red-carpeted parlors, decorated with statuary and paintings, of his house at 50th Street and Madison Avenue, Manhattan. There he listens to them, sometimes resting his round chin on his fingers, perched thoughtfully on a carved chair, with his short legs barely touching the floor. He has the faculty, possessed by only a few of the world's great men, of making almost all his visitors feel that he has a warm and a personal interest in them. His advice, when he gives it, is couched in specific terms, easily translatable into action.

"My interests are . . . universal"

During the six years that he has been head of the New York Archdiocese, the Cardinal-designate has given a broader, more confident and at the same time more tolerant tone to Catholic affairs in the U.S. Americans have had many archbishops who were much concerned over such matters as lipstick, short skirts, local politics and doctrinal debates with Protestants. Spellman has not ignored these things, but his energies have been directed principally to the greater problem of making the world a more Christian place. "My interests," he has said, "are catholic, that is, universal, and in the words of St. Paul, so far as may be possible I am striving 'to be all things to all men.'"

His broad-minded attitude was shown when he arranged Requiem Masses in St. Patrick's for two famed Catholics who had strayed from the Church during their lifetimes. One of these was the Broadway actor and playwright, George M. Cohan. The other was the great Polish patriot and musician, Ignace Paderewski. Both were his personal friends. But Spellman's tolerance, while considerable, is not all-inclusive. It does not extend, for instance, to those who try to take cover in the Church while carrying on campaigns of racial discrimination and bigotry. For the so-called Christian Fronters, for instance, he has expressed his contempt in these words: "They aren't Catholics. To be a Catholic one must be a Christian."

In the smaller details of politics the Cardinal-designate has definitely endeavored not to be an influence, although his position is such that his opinions are bound to carry great political weight. "What does 50th Street think?" is a question often asked in Wash-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 95



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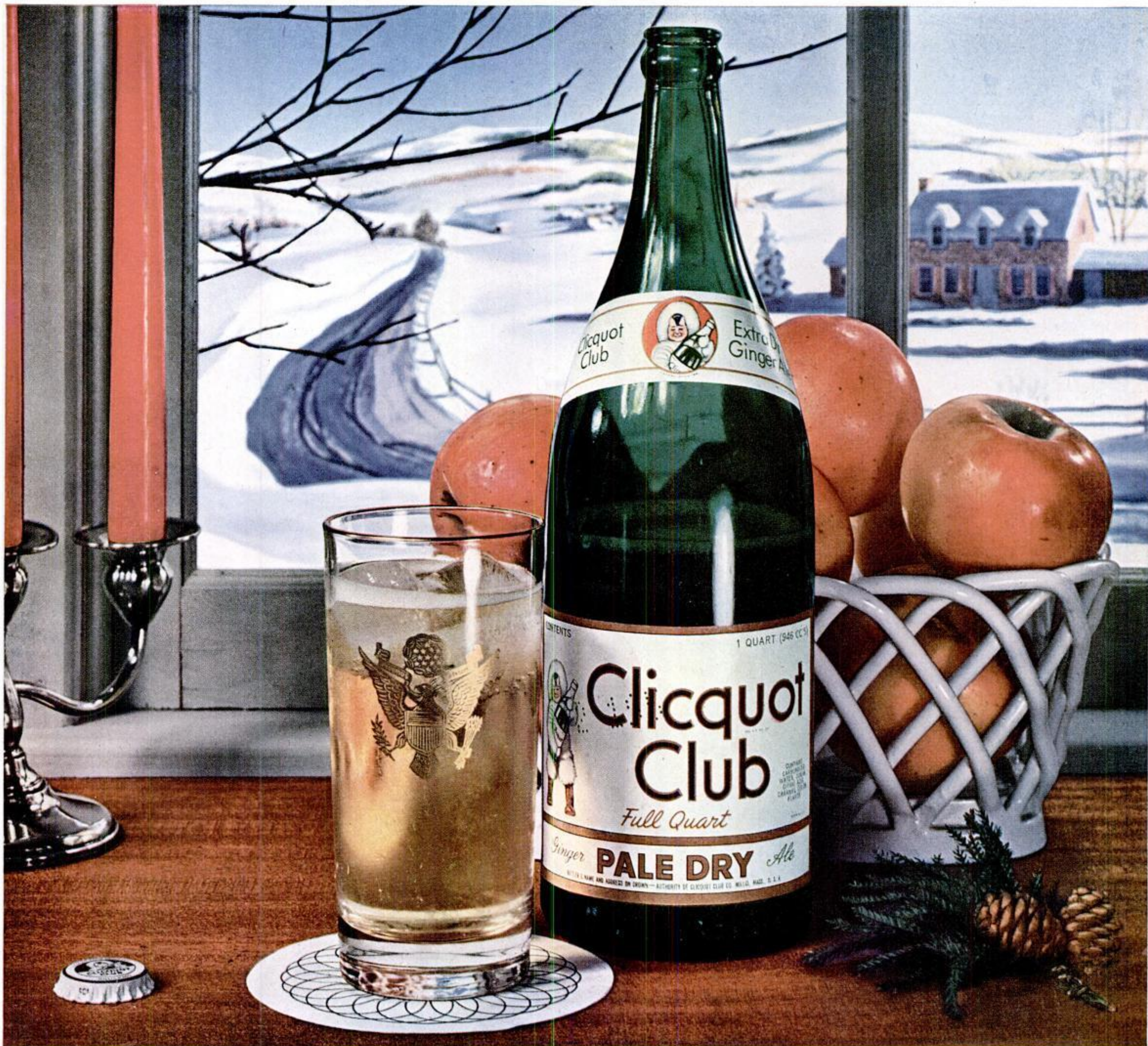


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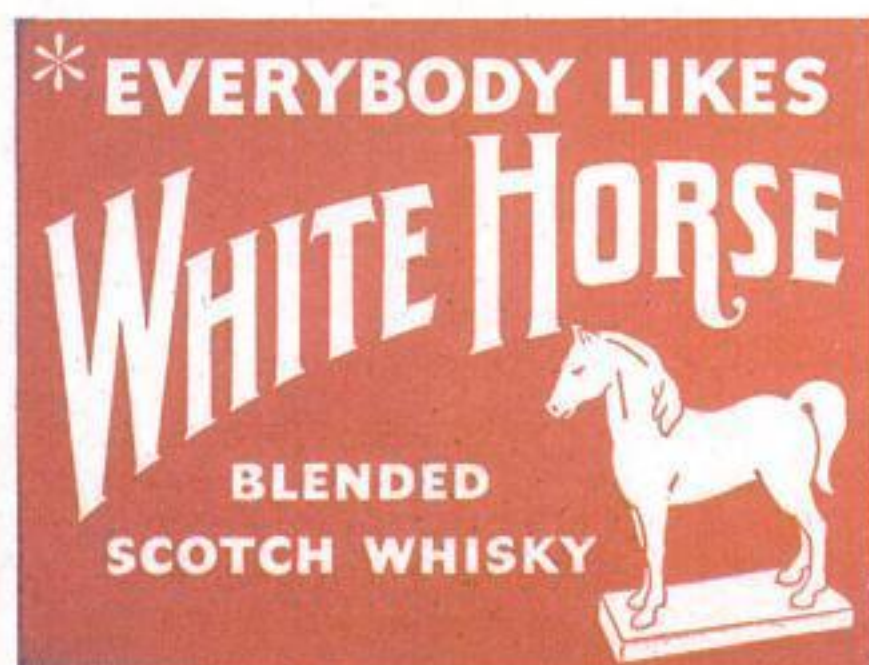
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FRIENDS OF SPELLMAN are Monsignor Joseph Hurley, papal nuncio to Yugoslavia, and Presidential Envoy Myron Taylor, shown with Mrs. Taylor in Vatican. Spellman was consulted by Roosevelt on appointment of Taylor.

CARDINAL-DESIGNATE SPELLMAN CONTINUED

ington and other political places. Less reverent politicians have been known to refer to the Archbishop's gray Gothic residence as "The Powerhouse."

Ever since Roosevelt's first election in 1932 the chairman of the Democratic National Committee has been a Roman Catholic and the Catholic vote in the big cities has been prominently Democratic. This arrangement is much older than the New Deal, however. It dates back at least a century to the vicious Native American (anti-Irish and anti-Catholic) political movement of the 1840s when Catholic churches were burned and Catholics were persecuted on the streets of Philadelphia and New York. At that time the Democrats took the Catholic side and Catholics have inclined to be Democrats ever since.

When Spellman first came to New York as Archbishop, he was disturbed by reports that many parish priests had close connections with the ward politicians of Democratic Tammany Hall. His way of dealing with this was to invite the priest to his house at 50th Street, usually toward the end of a day, and "take a little walk" with him around Madison and Fifth Avenues. By the time they returned the priest's ears were burning and he had decided to stay clear of ward politics. The Archbishop still transacts much important business on these twilight "little walks," on which bishops and other diocesan officials often accompany him.

Advice for the President

There have been times, of course, when even the Archbishop could not avoid being confronted with political questions. His good friend Franklin Roosevelt, for instance, is reported to have asked his advice on such matters as the appointment of Catholic Historian Carlton J. H. Hayes as ambassador to Franco Spain (the appointment was made, in 1942); of ex-Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York to become military administrator of Italy (this fell through because of opposition in many quarters), and the possible nomination of James F. Byrnes for vice president in 1944. Byrnes, who is now Secretary of State, was raised as a Catholic in South Carolina but became an Episcopalian when he was about 24. This matter once came up in a discussion between the late President Roosevelt and Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia. According to the *Atlanta Constitution*:

"The President informed Governor Arnall that he had called in the head of the Catholic Church in the United States and put the question to him. The answer he got was that the Democratic ticket would lose 75% of the Catholic vote if Mr. Byrnes were given a place on it. With a gesture of his hand toward a window in his office, Mr. Roosevelt remarked: 'And there went Jimmy,' meaning, out of the window, of course."

Whatever degree of truth there may have been in this report—and friends of the Archbishop have specifically denied that he was the prelate mentioned by the President—subsequent relations between Spellman and Byrnes have been harmonious. When the Vatican has something important to communicate to the State Department, Spellman is the "normal channel" for that purpose. His

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



"We'll be in this picture soon!"

SUE: "Oh, I hope so. Those are the new B. F. Goodrich 'Verilite' rubbers, aren't they?"

MARGE: "Yes, I hear they're in production now. We may be able to get them in time for the spring showers."

SUE: "Thank heavens for that. It'll be swell to get back to really light, unlined 'Verilites'—they're so easy to put on and take off . . . and fit so smoothly."

MARGE: "Why don't we try our shoe store? If we don't find our size now, we'll try again . . . 'Verilites' are worth it!"



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CARDINAL-DESIGNATE SPELLMAN CONTINUED

international errands of this kind have led some American Protestants to view the Cardinal-designate with a highly suspicious eye. *The Protestant*, an outspoken organ of left-wing Protestant opinion, once referred to Spellman's travels as "the devious flittings of the dainty servant of Vatican intrigue." This remark caused Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to withdraw her previous endorsement of *The Protestant*. But its editor, Kenneth Leslie, is still militantly anti-Spellman. Last February, when it seemed possible that Spellman's frequent interviews with President Roosevelt and others might lead to the recognition of an official representative of the Pope at the final peace conference, Editor Leslie took drastic action. He persuaded 1,600 Protestant ministers and laymen, many of them prominent, to sign a declaration of protest addressed "To Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin." The declaration wound up with a ringing affirmation of an historic American attitude:

"We therefore oppose any attempt under whatever formula to involve the free democratic states in any deal in which the Vatican State or its representatives, or the representatives of any Protestant or Jewish establishment of religion, has part or place, either as principal or mediator."

The declaration of the 1,600 Protestants stirred Archbishop Spellman to one of his angriest public statements. It was, he said from the pulpit of St. Patrick's, an "insult to 25,000,000 fellow-Americans who are at least doing their share to win the war and serve their country and whose religion teaches them to love their neighbor."

Spellman did not attend the San Francisco Conference even as an observer. And Catholic opinion, from the Vatican down, has been persistently unfavorable to the United Nations Organization which was formed there. That opinion was officially stated last November by the Catholic bishops of the U.S. in a general declaration of policy. Said the bishops, including Spellman:

"The charter which emerged from the San Francisco Conference, while undoubtedly an improvement on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, does not provide for a sound, institutional organization of the international society. The Security Council provisions make it no more than a virtual alliance of the great powers. . . ."

"Ours is a grave responsibility"

The declaration included a specific attack on Communist Russia, which the Church has long considered its principal enemy:

"There are profound differences between Russia and the Western democracies. Russia has acted unilaterally on many important settlements. It has sought to establish its sphere of influence in eastern and southeastern Europe, not on the basis of sound regional agreements in which sovereignties and rights are respected, but by the imposition of its sovereignty and by ruthlessly setting up helpless puppet states. . . ."

"Sometimes Russia uses our vocabulary and talks of democracy and rights, but it always attaches distorted meanings to the words. . . ."

"At Yalta we gave a pledge to the Polish people. . . . Are we working to the fulfillment of that pledge? . . . What apology can be offered for the failure of the protagonists of democracy to protest the absorption by force and artifice of the Baltic countries into the Union of Soviet Republics? We are shocked by the news which is leaking out of Slovakia, Croatia, Slovenia and other southeastern European countries. . . ."

"Ours is a grave responsibility. The heart and hand of America are called upon in a way that is unique, not only in the history of our country but in the annals of mankind. . . . On bended knees let us ask God in His blessed Providence to help us to be the vigorous champion of democratic freedom and the generous friend of the needy and oppressed throughout the world. . . ."

The bishops' statement pretty well sums up the official Catholic attitude in the world today. As such it reflects the thinking and the handiwork of Archbishop Spellman, who has had a very large part—larger than any other American, certainly—in determining that attitude. While he has learned much and talked of many things in his travels, his steadfast purpose has always been that of all great statesmen and diplomats of the Church—the promotion of religion through favorable governmental action. This purpose has made it possible for him to speak friendly words about Fascist Premier

CONTINUED ON PAGE 98

The inside story of Union Oil's air wells



1. If you're over 21 you'll remember that back in 1932 nearly everyone made two stops at a service station. First you drove up to the pump island for gas, oil and water. Then you pulled over to the edge of the lot and got air. No one thought this was particularly unhandy.



2. It certainly beat pumping up tires by hand. But in 1933 Union Oil's service station department got an idea—why not sink the air and water hoses on drums in wells under the pump island? Then the customer could get everything in one spot.



3. To test the idea, experimental rigs were installed in several stations. The customers loved them. Air and water wells were not only convenient, they saved a good deal of time. Consequently, during 1934 all Union Oil stations were changed over to this type of equipment.



4. Now this change-over cost us a lot of money. In fact, "minor improvements" such as this have raised the cost of service stations from about \$1000 each in 1920 to \$21,000 today. But we had one compelling reason for spending it—*competition*. We knew that if we could put out even a *little* bit better service than our competitors *we could get more customers*.



5. If the oil industry had been a monopoly—private or governmental—we probably would have saved the money and let well enough alone. There's no need to go after more customers when you already have them all. But, thanks to *competition*, we didn't. And today practically every Pacific Coast service station has followed suit.



6. The moral? Simply this: So long as there's room for improvement in an industry, the only way you can guarantee *maximum progress* is to have an economic system that guarantees *maximum incentives*. Our American system, with its *free competition*, provides these to a degree no other system has ever approached.

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CARDINAL-DESIGNATE SPELLMAN CONTINUED

Franco of Spain, where the Catholic religion is encouraged, while speaking harsh ones regarding Soviet Russia, where it is not.

But the Archbishop, too, has never forgotten that he was once an American boy who delivered groceries and played shortstop and got his start in the democratic atmosphere of an American small town. His love of America is deep and genuine. Far from feeling that there is any basic conflict between the American form of government and the Church, he has expressed the sincere conviction that they are now united in the same purpose: to bring justice and democracy to all the people of the world.

This affirmative belief has helped him to place American Catholicism in a more mature and commanding position than it has ever held before. Today, with most of the older Catholic countries ravaged by war, the U.S.—which has always been a great Protestant country—is on the way to becoming the greatest Catholic country as well. American opinion, American influence, American support, both spiritual and material, are indispensable to the Church. All of these things are embodied in the small but mighty figure of New York's Cardinal-Archbishop, who has set forth in one of his own poems the abiding faith which he has in God and in his country:

*Lord, lift this mighty host that is America;
Reconsecrate us in deep devotion to Thee.
Too oft have we forgot our heritage of faith—
The mess of pottage to our eyes was dear,
The gold within our coffers deadened us:
We, who by nature are between the earth and sky,
Earthward have sunk, and drunk of miraged visions.*

*But now, reborn,
We lift again to Thee our nation's soul.
Behold, we are Thy wheat,
Nurtured beneath the sunshine of the plains;
We are Thy grapes from vineyards in the sun,
And timber from Thy forests;
Ours are the iron sinews torn from earth's deep breast,
And oil from her rich arteries.*

*O God, we build anew and dedicate again to Thee
The host and temple of America—
Many we are, in space wide worlds apart,
But we are one today,
Made one by this, our common will:
That righteousness again shall walk among the sons of men....*

*We are a single host of grateful love for Thee,
A single will for universal peace for men,
A single soul of righteousness to come!
Lord, lift this mighty host that is America,
Reconsecrate us now in Thy Son's Holy Name.
Amen.**

*America, Reborn, quoted by permission from *Action This Day* published by Charles Scribner's Sons



THIS FAVORITE PHOTOGRAPH of Archbishop Spellman shows him at prayer after Mass in the sanctuary of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York.

BIG meals out of little leftovers? Certainly!

Chicken — fish — beef — what have you?

Team it with Del Monte Brand Peas — *stretcher de luxe!*
Their garden flavor goes with most any leftover you have.

YOU'LL WANT THESE LEFTOVER LIFTERS IN YOUR COOKBOOK!

Whatever's left over, it'll taste better and go farther with Del Monte *Early Garden* Peas! Here's springtime goodness that's just naturally friendly to other flavors!

You see, these are extra-special peas! Del Monte takes out all the peas too young for flavor, and the peas so old they have passed their flavor prime. Then packs the best of all the rest *together* — the sweeter flavor of the smaller peas blending with the richer flavor of the larger. Very good!

Odds and ends of beef? Grind, make beef croquettes as usual. Then roll in melted fat, bake till nicely brown. Arrange on platter with Del Monte Peas as illustrated below. Pass a cream sauce.

Last of Sunday's chicken? Cut in thin strips, place on salad of marinated celery, onions and Del Monte *Early Garden* Peas (left).

Cold fish to use up? Flake fish, add to cream sauce with mushrooms, diced pimiento. Bake, then serve with peas (above, right).

"Finishing up" that lamb roast? Bake meat, gravy, drained peas, fried minced onion in a pie pastry turnover.

Ham left over? Dice, cream with drained Del Monte Peas. Serve on split hot biscuits.

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SEE AND TASTE
THE DIFFERENCE
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Early Garden
TRADE MARK
PEAS

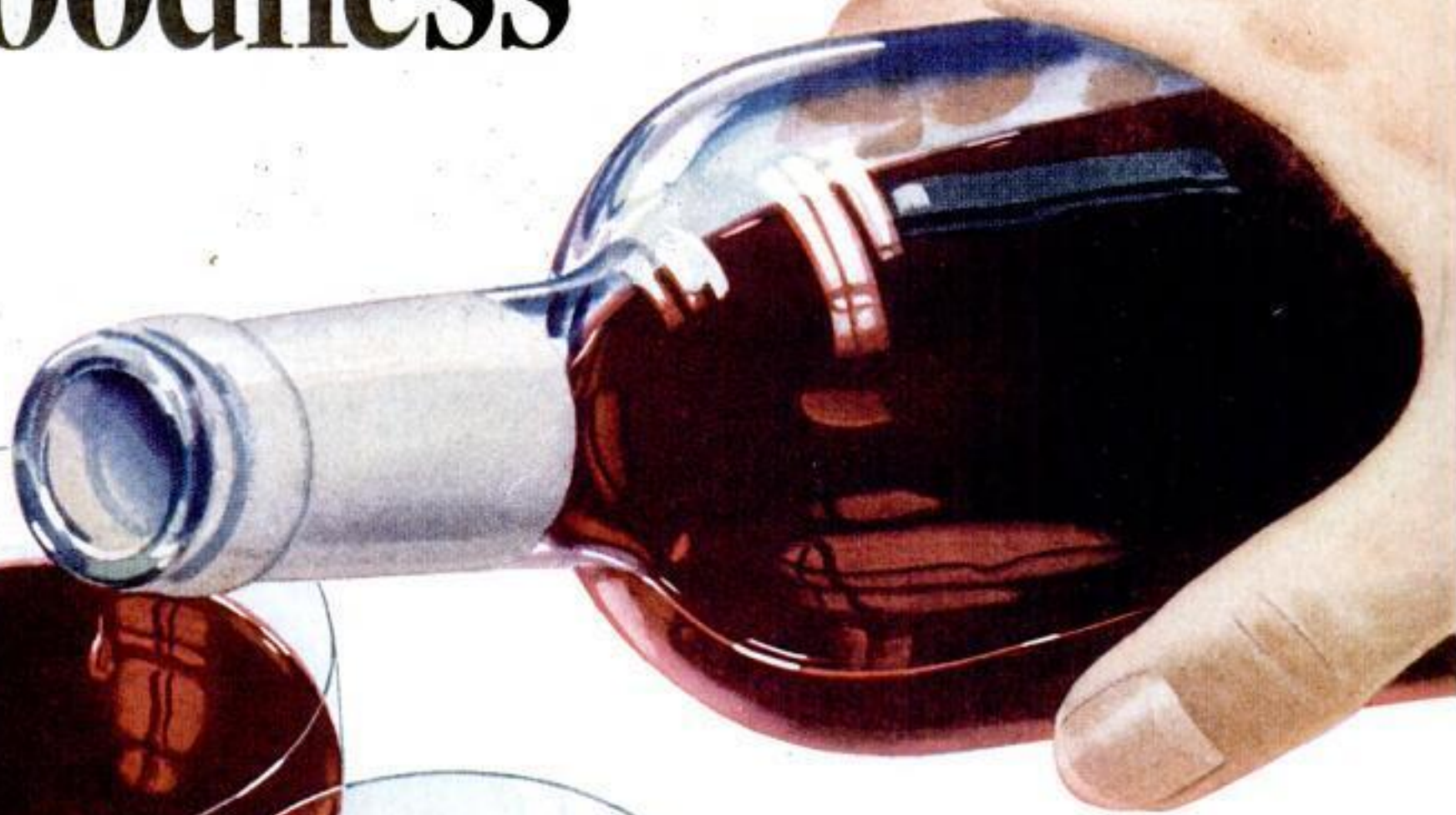
Taste a steak that's been broiled like this,* says *Idwal Jones*



Idwal Jones ("The Vineyard," "China Boy," etc.) likes to flavor his writing with tempting tales of good eating. Read those in "High Bonnet," his new novel of famed Parisian chefs. Below, Mr. Jones tells a gourmet's way of preparing steak. It should, he says, be served with a glass of hearty red table wine.

Bring out the goodness ...with **W**ine

* Broil a thick steak slowly. While it broils, make this sauce: Cook 2 tbsps. minced onion in 3 tbsps. of butter for 3 minutes. Add 1 tsp. flour. Stir in ¼ cup water, ¾ cup California Burgundy or Claret; boil 10 minutes. Season to taste; add 2 tbsps. chopped parsley. Skim excess fat from steak drippings and add juices to sauce. Pour over and around broiled steak on hot platter. Serve with glasses of hearty California red table wine for all.



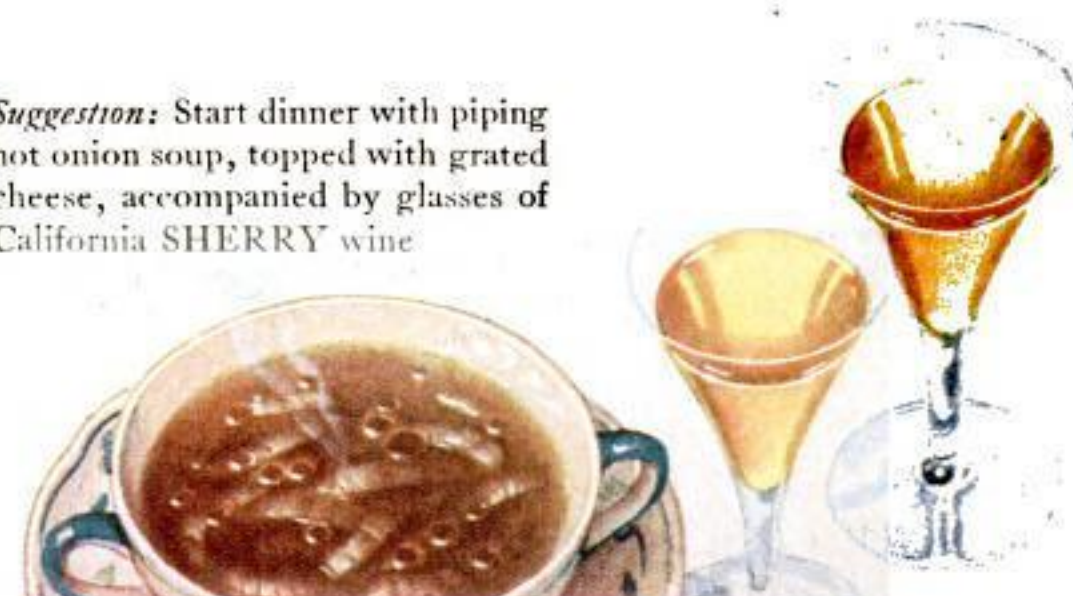
THICK, tender beefsteak again! Broil it and top it with red wine sauce. Serve juicy portions for everybody along with glasses of Burgundy or Claret wine. *Then taste.*

You've waited long for this eating pleasure. And here it reaches a full perfection in the "taste harmony" of good red meat and wine.

For wine is made to keep company with food. The California red table wines are hearty and full-bodied to be flavormates with robust red meats. The white table wines, softer and more piquant, are usually matched to lighter foods. Try, for example, how a chilled Sauterne or Chablis wine points up the delicate flavor of chicken or fish.

We have a "Hostess Book of Wine Recipes"—ideas for dishes as good as sizzling steak with red wine sauce. Write for a free copy to Wine Advisory Board, 89 Second St., San Francisco 5.

Suggestion: Start dinner with piping hot onion soup, topped with grated cheese, accompanied by glasses of California SHERRY wine.



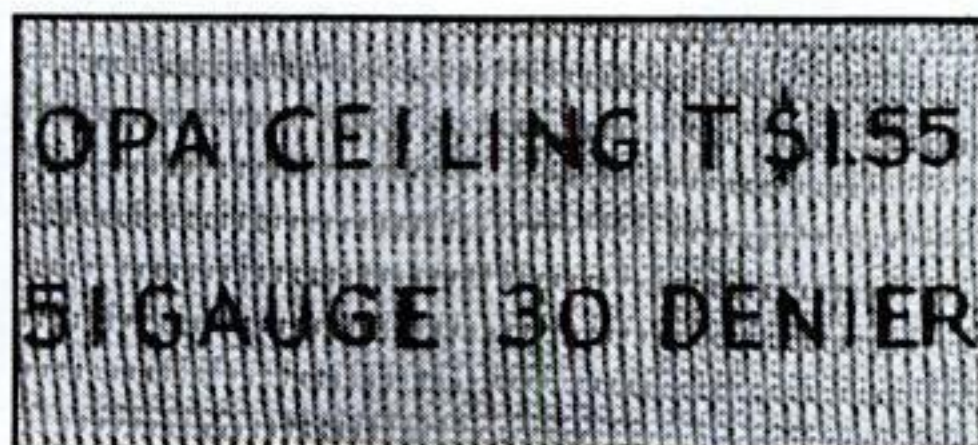


LEG LENGTH IS AS IMPORTANT AS FOOT LENGTH IN THE FIT OF NYLONS. HERE ARE THREE LENGTHS IN "PROPORTIONED" STOCKINGS—LONG, AVERAGE, SHORT

NEW MARKINGS ARE GUIDE FOR NYLON BUYERS

On Jan. 15, although nylon stockings would still be very scarce for another two months, a government decree went into effect requiring that every pair of nylons be clearly marked with its gauge and denier. Gauge and denier are comparatively new words in the fashion lexicon, but when nylons are available they will become basic guides in buying.

Before nylon and the war put an end to silk, women bought stockings according to "threads"—two-thread for a sheer evening stocking, three-thread for average daytime wear and four- and seven-thread for heavy service. This meant that the stocking was knit of silk yarn which was made of two-, three-, four- and seven-thread thicknesses. Nylon yarn, no matter what its thickness may be, consists of a single strand. Its thickness, therefore, is measured according to its weight, or "denier."



THIS INFORMATION IS NOW ON ALL NYLON HOSE

Before the war some women vaguely talked about "gauge" of stockings. Gauge is the number of needles per inch-and-a-half on a knitting machine. The greater the number of needles, the higher the gauge and the closer the knit. By that token a 66 gauge stocking should be heavier than a 45 gauge and it would be if it were knit of the same thickness of yarn. But in practice the reverse is true. High-gauge machines are used for light yarns, the low-gauge ones for heavier yarns. Microphotos of resulting knits are shown on the following page.

Because nylon is less elastic than silk it "gives" less. This makes leg fit a very important factor in determining nylon looks and wearability. Some stocking manufacturers are now making nylons in a variety of leg lengths and widths (see above), ranging from short-slim to extra long and outsize.

LOOK!
It doesn't show
on my
skin!



Why smear messy stuff on skin irritations when you don't have to? Apply *invisible* ZEMACOL. It provides a soothing film of medication that quickly relieves the itching and burning. *And it doesn't show on your skin!*



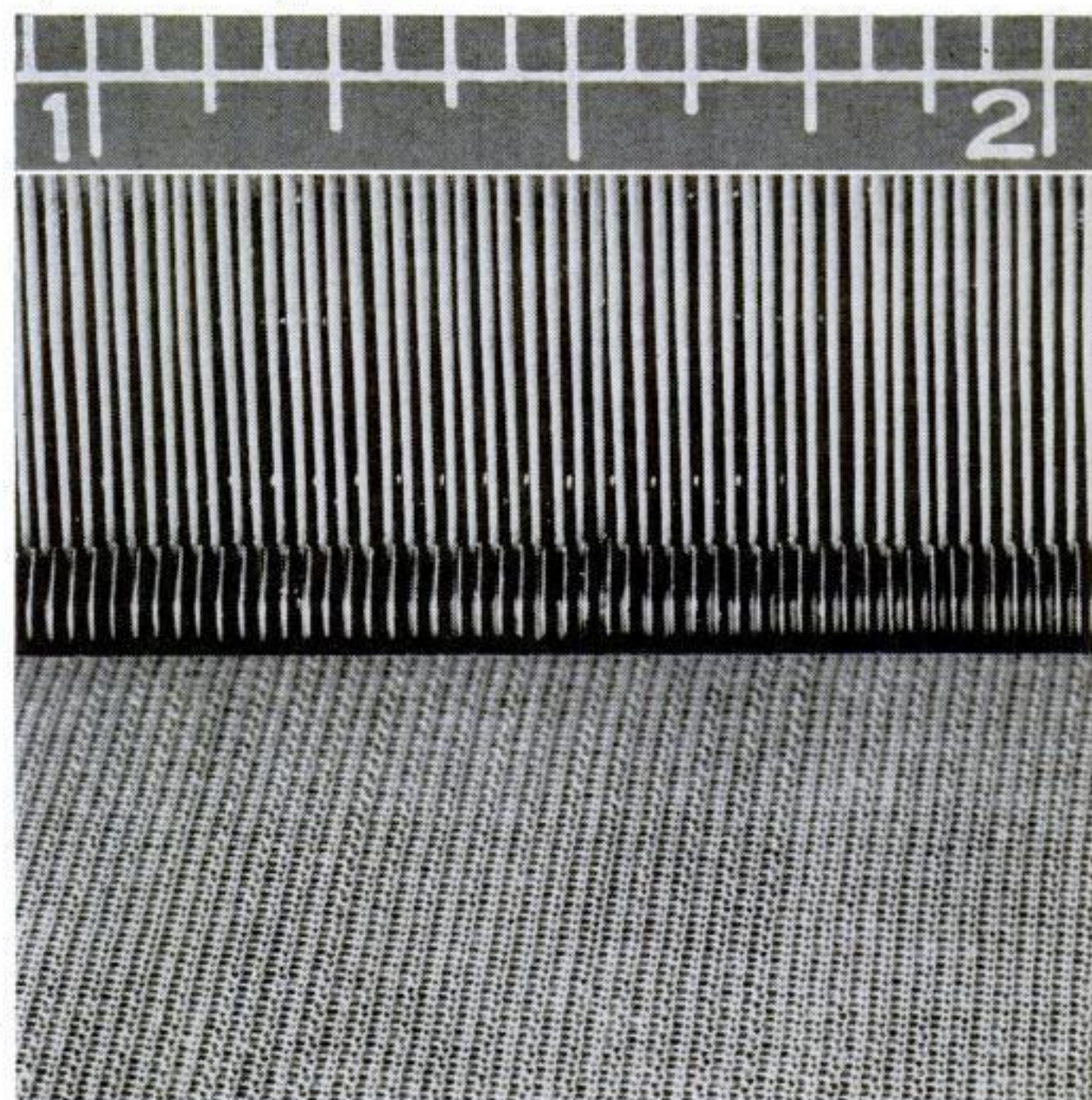
- ✓ **INVISIBLE** — Like a transparent bandage—no one knows it's on but you.
- ✓ **GREASELESS**—doesn't stain clothes or bedding.
- ✓ **MEDICATED**—Antiseptic, Germicidal, Fungicidal. Kills germs, bacteria, fungi on contact.

Ask your druggist for ZEMACOL today—50¢ and \$1. Full purchase price refunded if you are not satisfied.

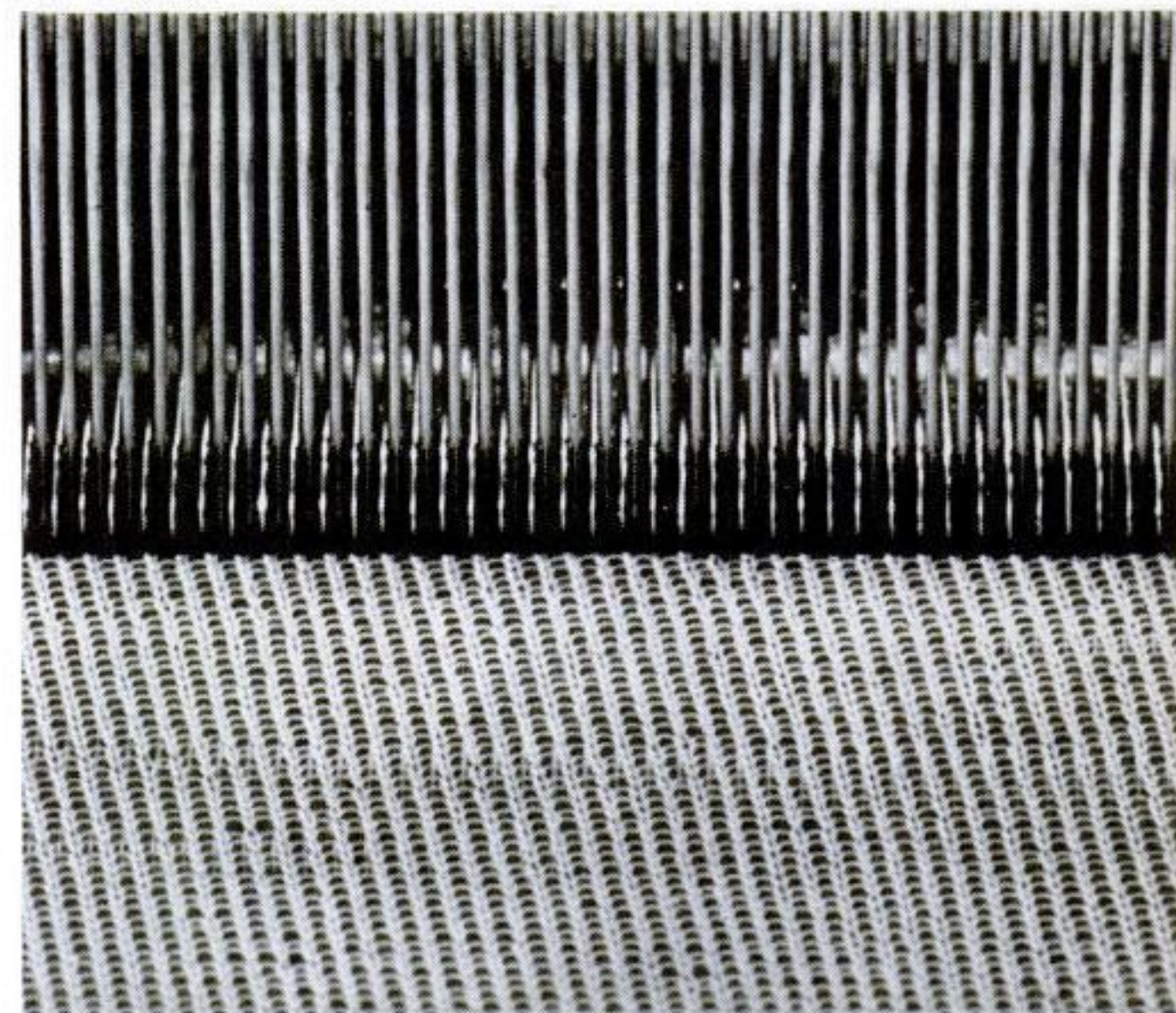


A Norwich Product

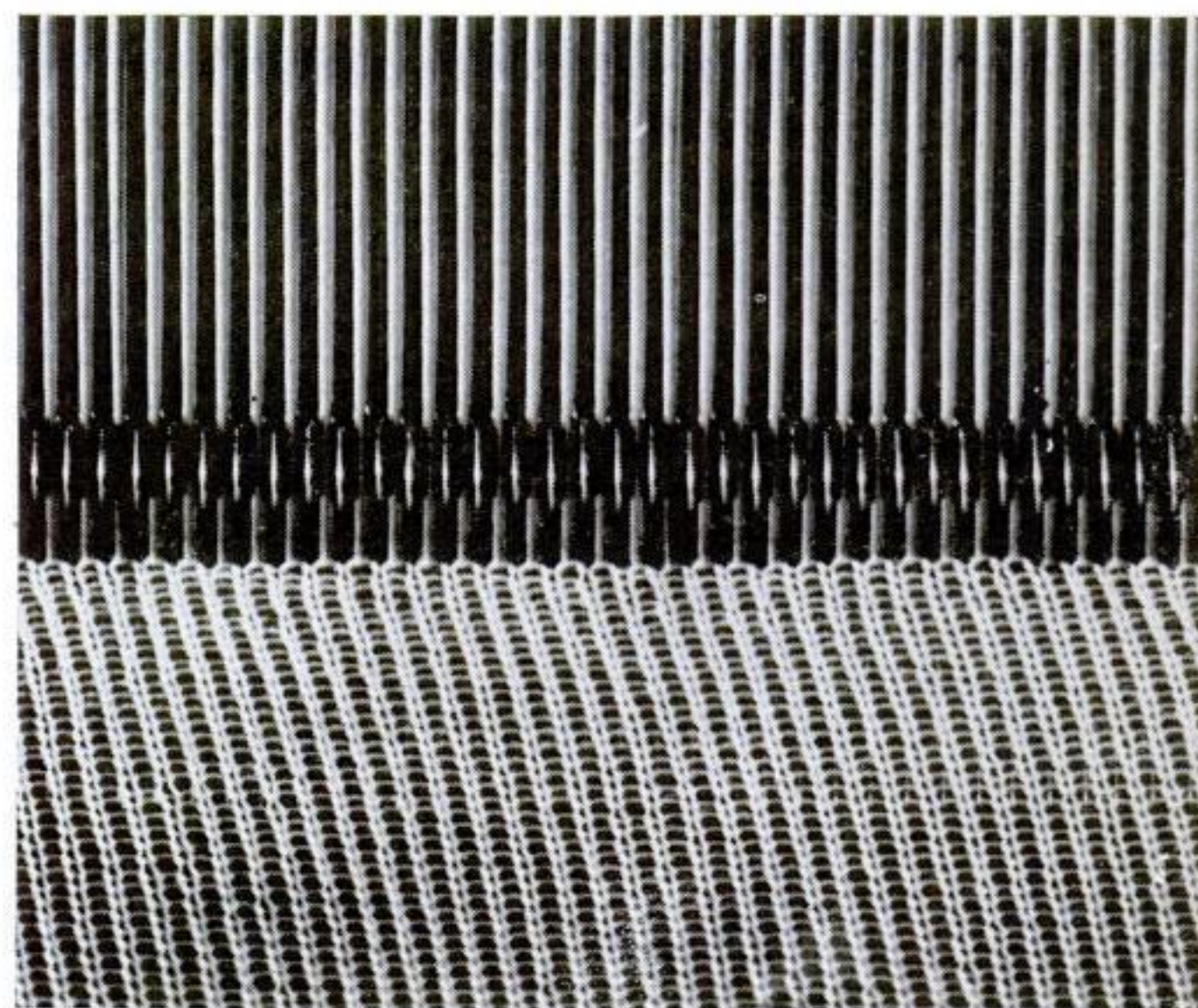
Nylon Markings CONTINUED



66 GAUGE has 66 needles to every 1½ inches. This one inch of 66 gauge, magnified 3½ times, shows 44 needles. Fifteen-denier nylon yarn was used.



51 GAUGE with a 30-denier yarn, shown on this machine, is most in demand. It produces less sheer stocking than one at top, which uses finer yarn.



45 GAUGE with 40-denier yarn makes a slightly coarser stocking than two above. These photographs were made at the mills of the Sapphire Hosiery Co.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 104

Ask him what oil he uses in his car!

(He's your independent dealer...with more than 800 brands to choose from)



1. "I use Macmillan" say 3 out of 5*. "Why? Just remember, all day long I'm looking under the hoods of different cars. I see proof that Macmillan oil removes hard carbon. Yes, and proof that this tough-film oil makes any car run smoother, longer!" Yes, any car...



2. Doc's car never gets sick! His expert prescribed good medicine for that '42 motor. "Macmillan oil," he said, "is right for hard, fast driving. Refined by an exclusive, patented process. Guards against heat and pressure." (No wonder this doctor wrote us a nice "thank you" note for helping to keep his car on the job. It's one of thousands in our files!)



3. "Miss Minnie, you need Macmillan!" You're a quick-trip driver. Start-stop, start-stop. Why, your motor hardly ever gets warmed up. But Macmillan oil wiggles into the tightest spots—then clings and clings. It's ready when you step on the starter."



4. String along with your expert. Look for the Macmillan sign in your neighborhood. Drive in. Try a crankcase full of Macmillan Ring-Free. You'll find that it's different...there's no other oil in all the world just like it! Cleans as it lubricates.



Throughout the nation, **3 out of 5** of these dealers* say—

"I USE MACMILLAN IN MY CAR!"

*Based on actual reports from thousands of independent dealers who sell Macmillan and more than 800 other brands of oil

No curative power is claimed for PHILIP MORRIS, but—

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION is Worth a Pound of Cure!

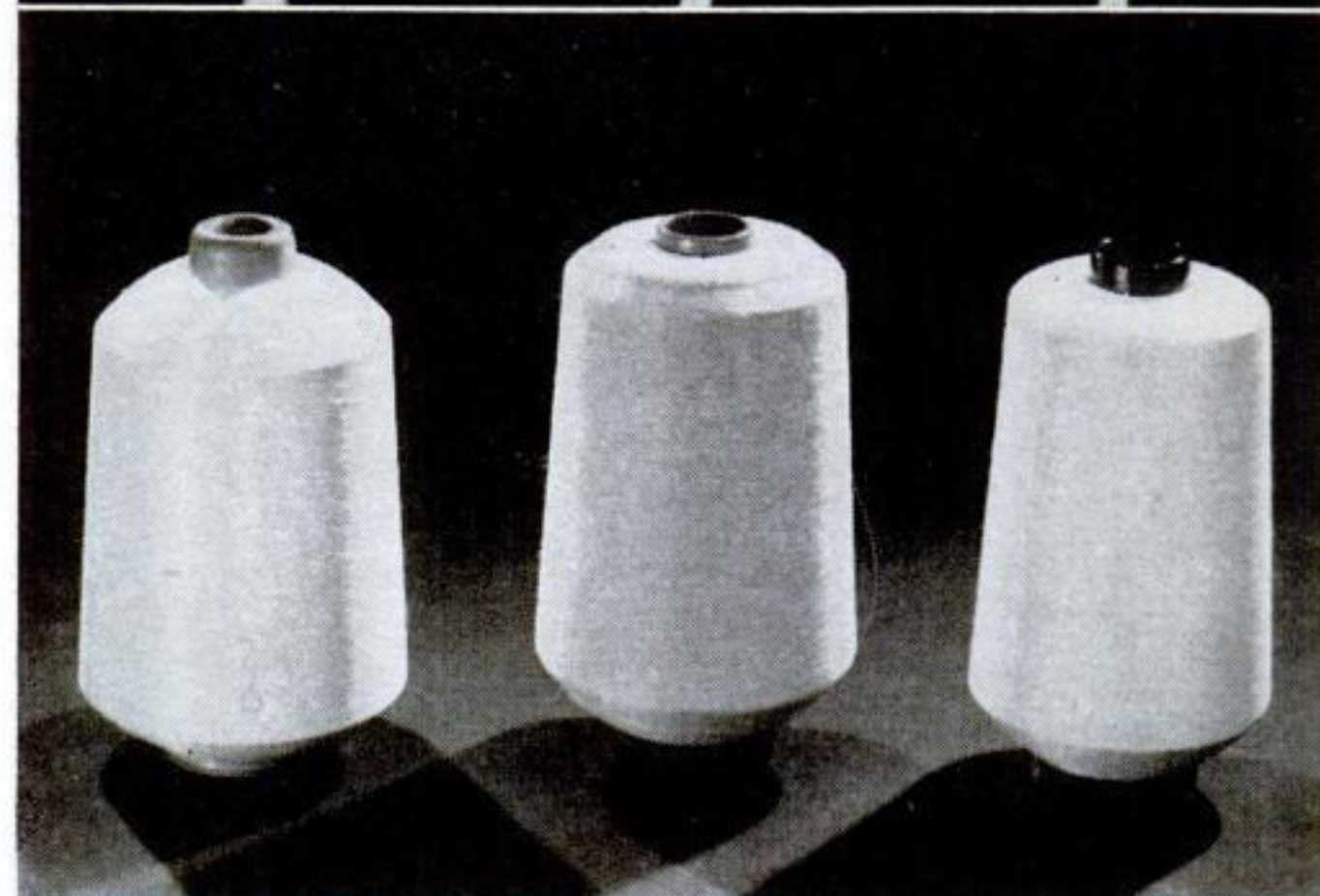
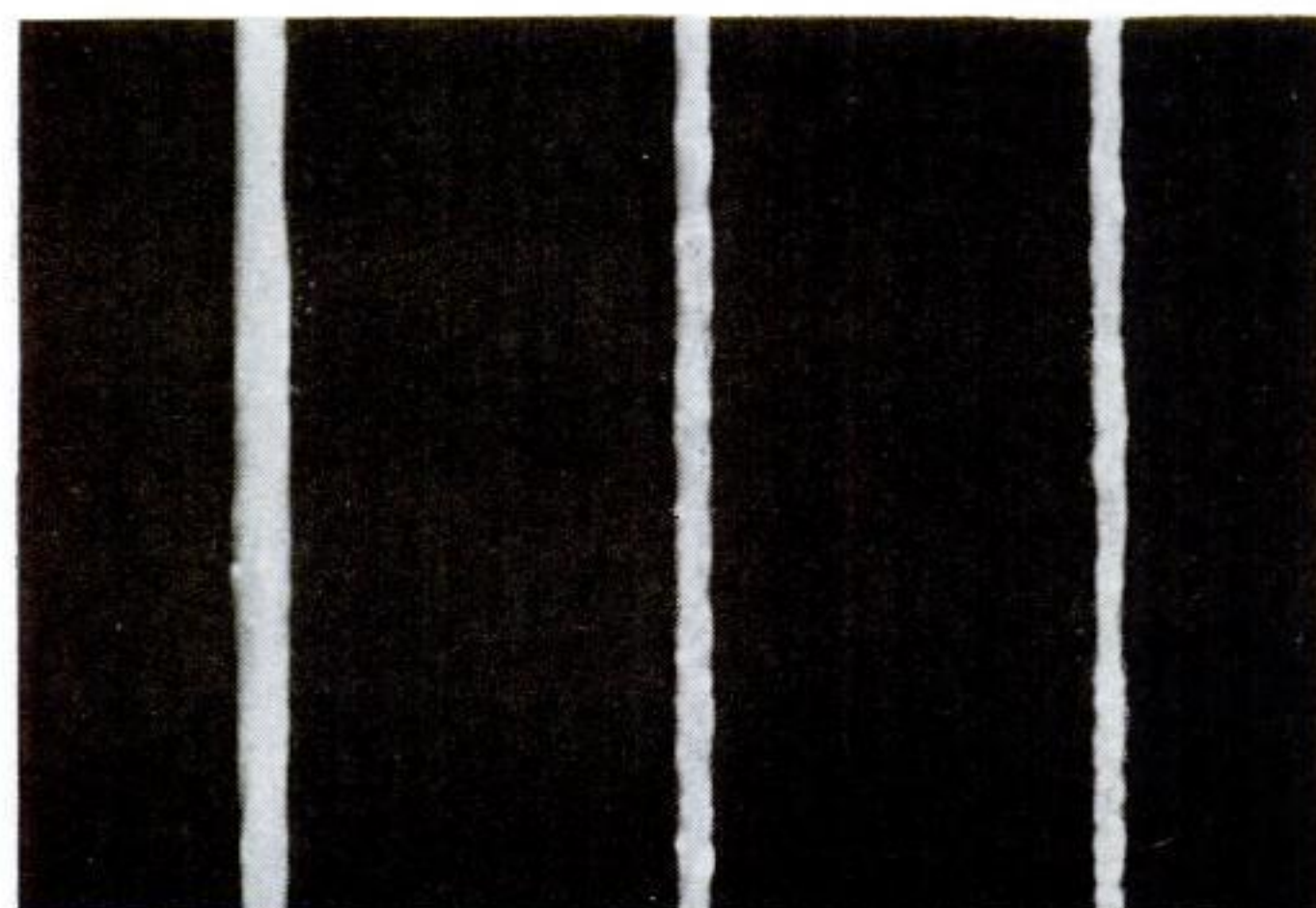


PHILIP MORRIS
are scientifically proved far less irritat-
ing to the smoker's nose and throat.

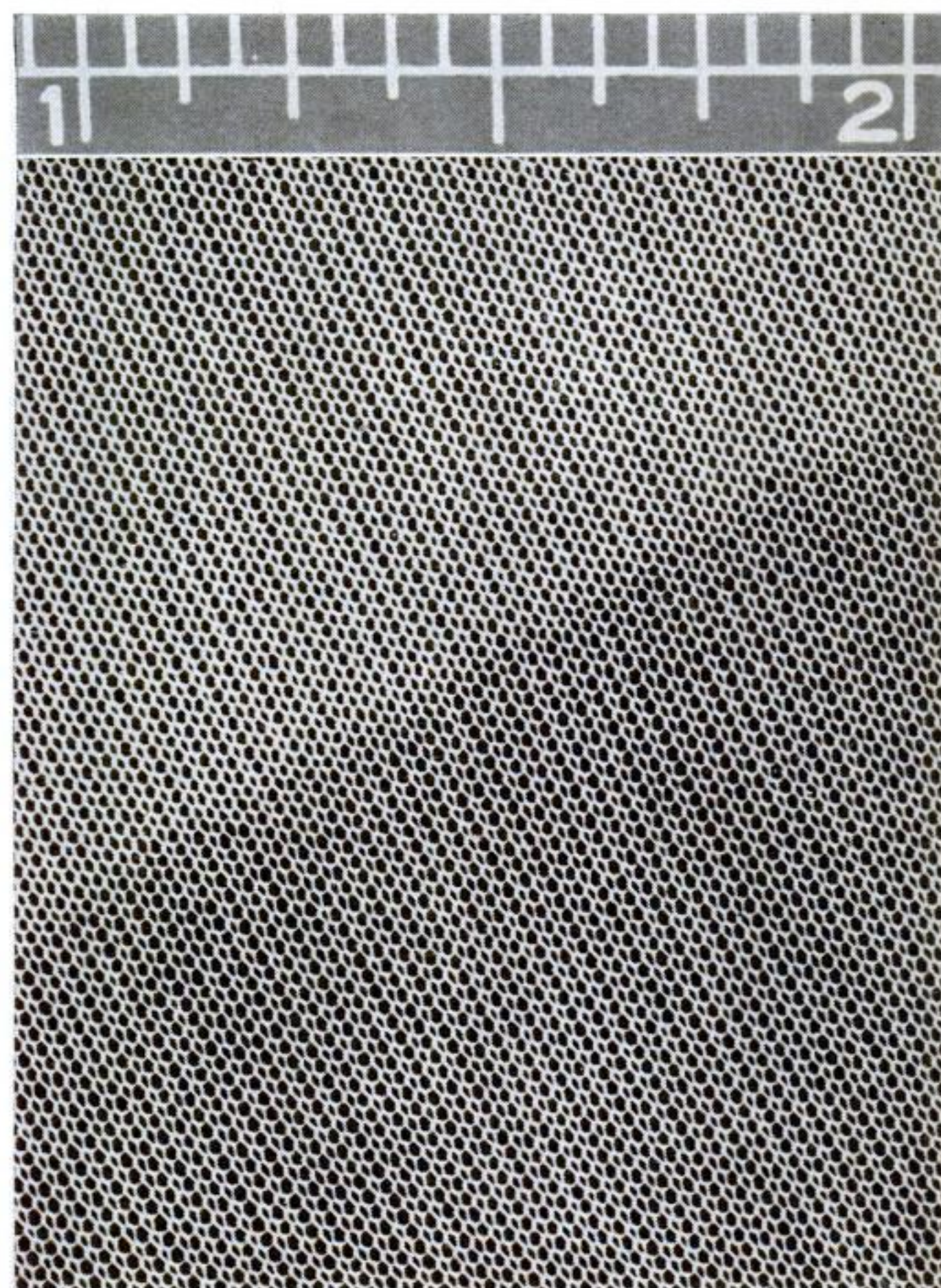
CALL FOR PHILIP MORRIS

AMERICA'S FINEST CIGARETTE

Nylon Markings CONTINUED



NYLON YARNS, magnified 40 times, are shown in three weights, 70 (left), 40 and 30 denier. Each spool is wound with 83,000 yards of nylon. Thickness of yarn makes the 70-denier spool (left) fatter than the 40- and 30-denier spools.



ON SAME GAUGE different denier produces different sheerness. This piece was knit on 51 gauge, but lighter portion at top was done with 40 denier, bottom with 30 denier. Holes in 30-denier part are larger because yarn is finer.

Hear that Click?
A NEW POINT—INSTANTLY!



Press the Magic Button with your thumb—
EVERSHARP REPEATER PENCIL
Feeds New Points Like a Machine Gun

AN EVERSHARP Repeater Pencil not only speeds your writing... it speeds your very thinking! There's no twisting or turning, no messy lead handling. It's a one-hand operation. Just press the Magic Button and it feeds new points automatically from a six months supply—that you drop in the barrel just as easily as dropping sugar into coffee!

New featherweight construction ends fin-

ger strain—gives perfect balance for easier writing. EVERSHARP Repeater Pencils are priced from \$1.50 to \$50.

(Plus Federal Tax on pens \$5 and over.)

Service Guaranteed Forever. If Your EVERSHARP Ever Needs Service, We Will Put It In Good Order For 35¢. This Service Is Guaranteed—Not For Years—Not For Life—But Guaranteed Forever!

TUNE IN Phil Baker in **"TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT"**—CBS, Sunday Night and EVERSHARP's Sensational New Show—Ann Sothorn in **"MAISIE"**—CBS, Wednesday Night.

Makes Every Mechanical
Pencil Write Better

**BUY
EVERSHARP
LEAD**

15c

Desk Pack 10¢
Thrift Pack 25¢



Look for
the package
with the
RED TOP

Fits All Mechanical Pencils
All sizes, grades and colors. Smoothest,
Blackest, Strongest lead in the world.

Never Say "LEAD"

Say EVERSHARP LEAD

Give **EVERSHARP** *—and you give the finest!*

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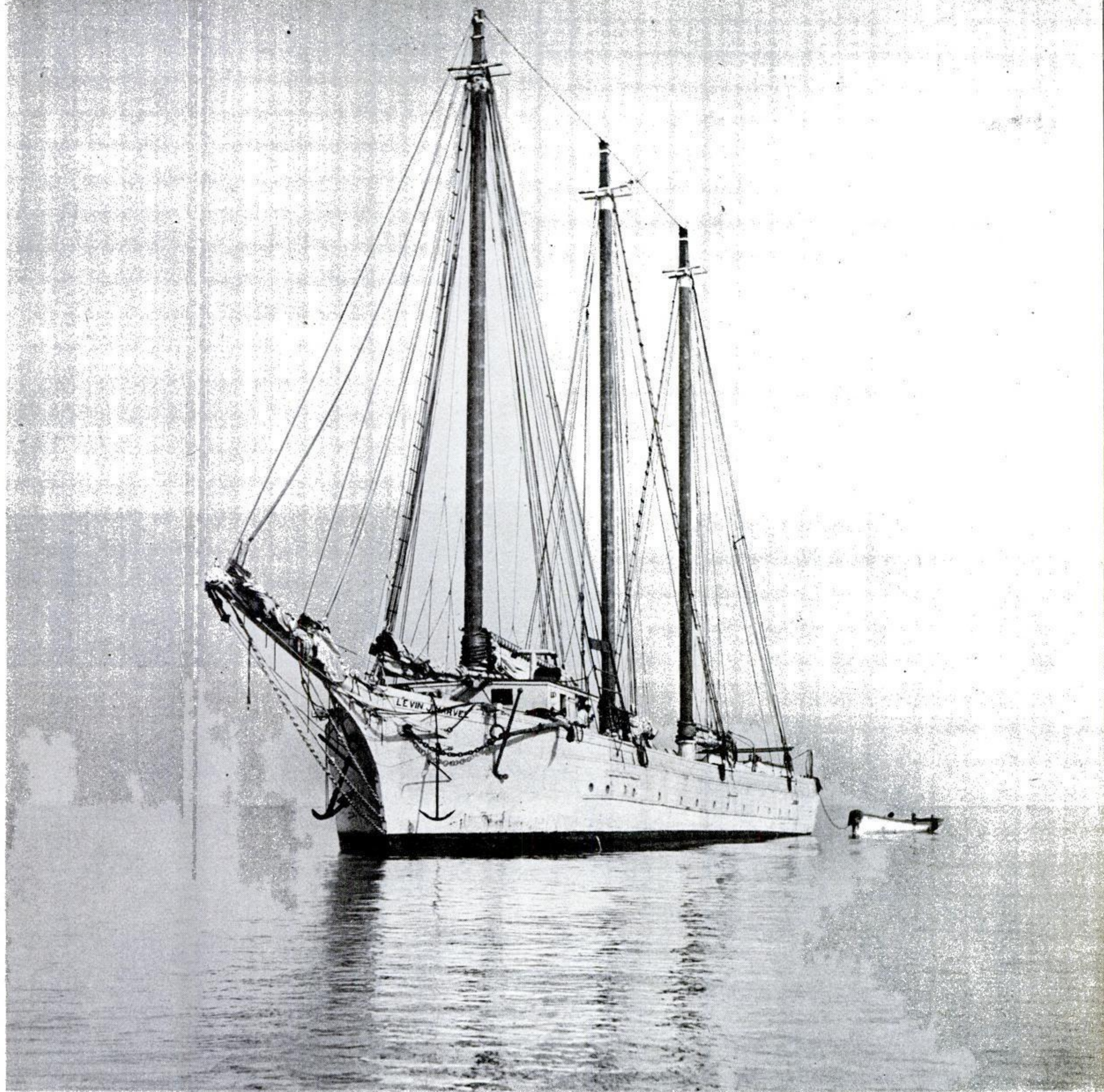
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BROWN-FORMAN DISTILLERY COMPANY, INC., at Louisville in Kentucky

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FOGBOUND, BECALMED AND STUCK ON SAND BAR NEAR MELBOURNE, FLA., THE SCHOONER "LEVIN J. MARVEL" WAITS PATIENTLY FOR THE TIDE TO LIFT HER OFF

Life Sails the Inland Waterway

A clumsy three-masted schooner takes a dozen passengers on a 1,271-mile trip from Baltimore to Miami

As the winter approached, 12 assorted passengers boarded the three-masted schooner *Levin J. Marvel* at Baltimore for a sunny and restful two-week cruise to Miami. The *Marvel* was sailing along the Inland Waterway, through whose skein of connected bays, canals and rivers small boats can pass down the Atlantic Coast from New England to

Florida without venturing out into the open sea.

The *Marvel*, an unwieldy old coastwise cargo schooner, found the confines of the Waterway too narrow for comfort and was continually in trouble, as the pictures on these pages show. Her passengers, seeking either transportation to Florida or merely an unusual holiday, found themselves

sailing through one of the year's worst cold waves. Temperatures were often below freezing and the day they reached Florida it snowed. At no time during the trip was it warm enough for swimming or steady sunbathing. Almost everybody on board went ashore at least once to buy more warm clothing. But despite the cold and damp, nobody got sick.



AT LITTLE RIVER, S.C. a cold, clear sunset silvered marshes and flats bordering the waterway. The

channel, marked by rows of wooden stakes at the left, was usually so narrow that the *Marvel* could not sail

in it against a head wind but had to depend on a small, 30-hp tender to pull or push her along at three knots.

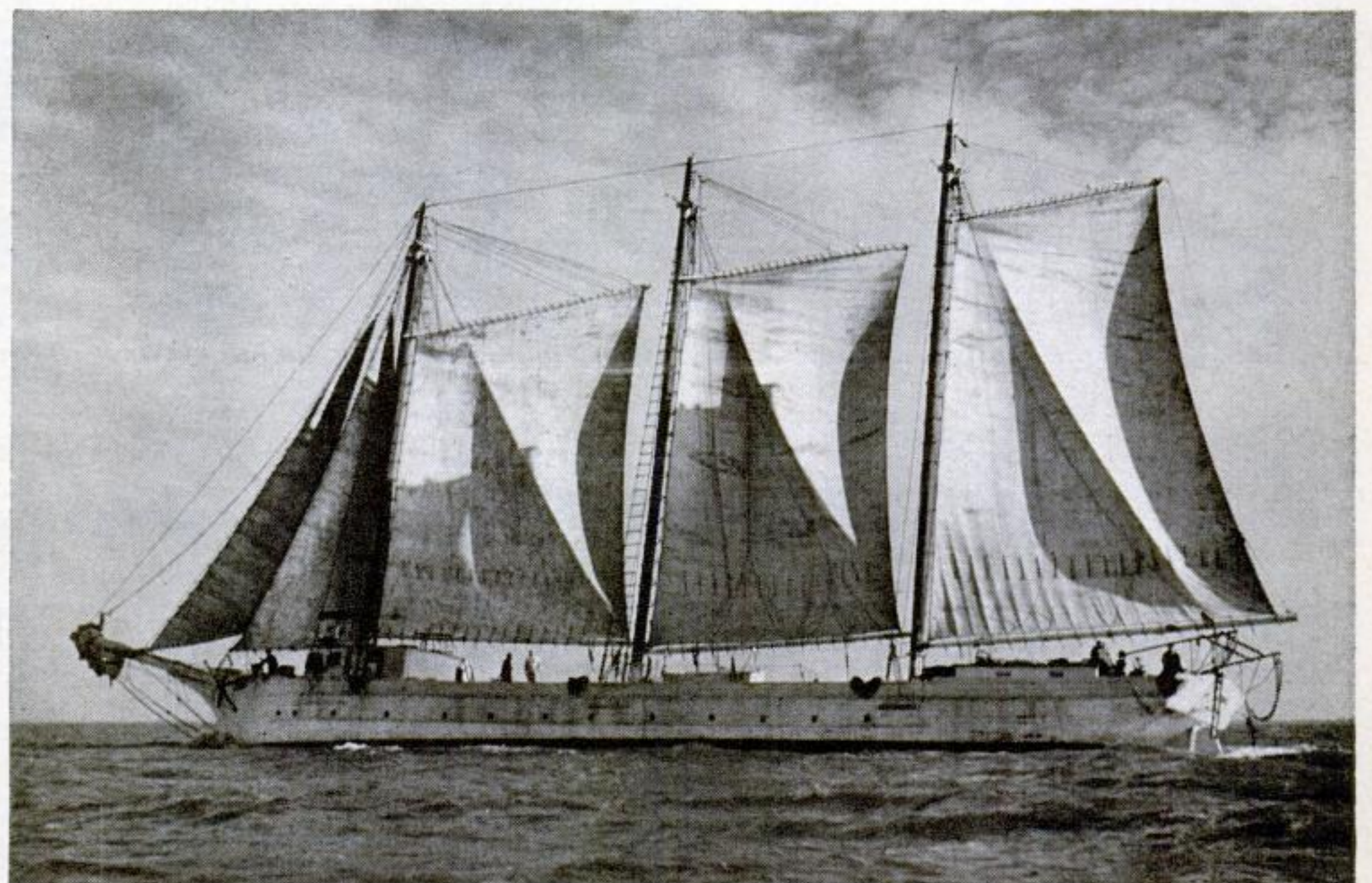


COURSE of *Marvel* from Baltimore to Miami, studded with collisions and groundings, was 1,271 miles.

Trip Was Full of Trouble

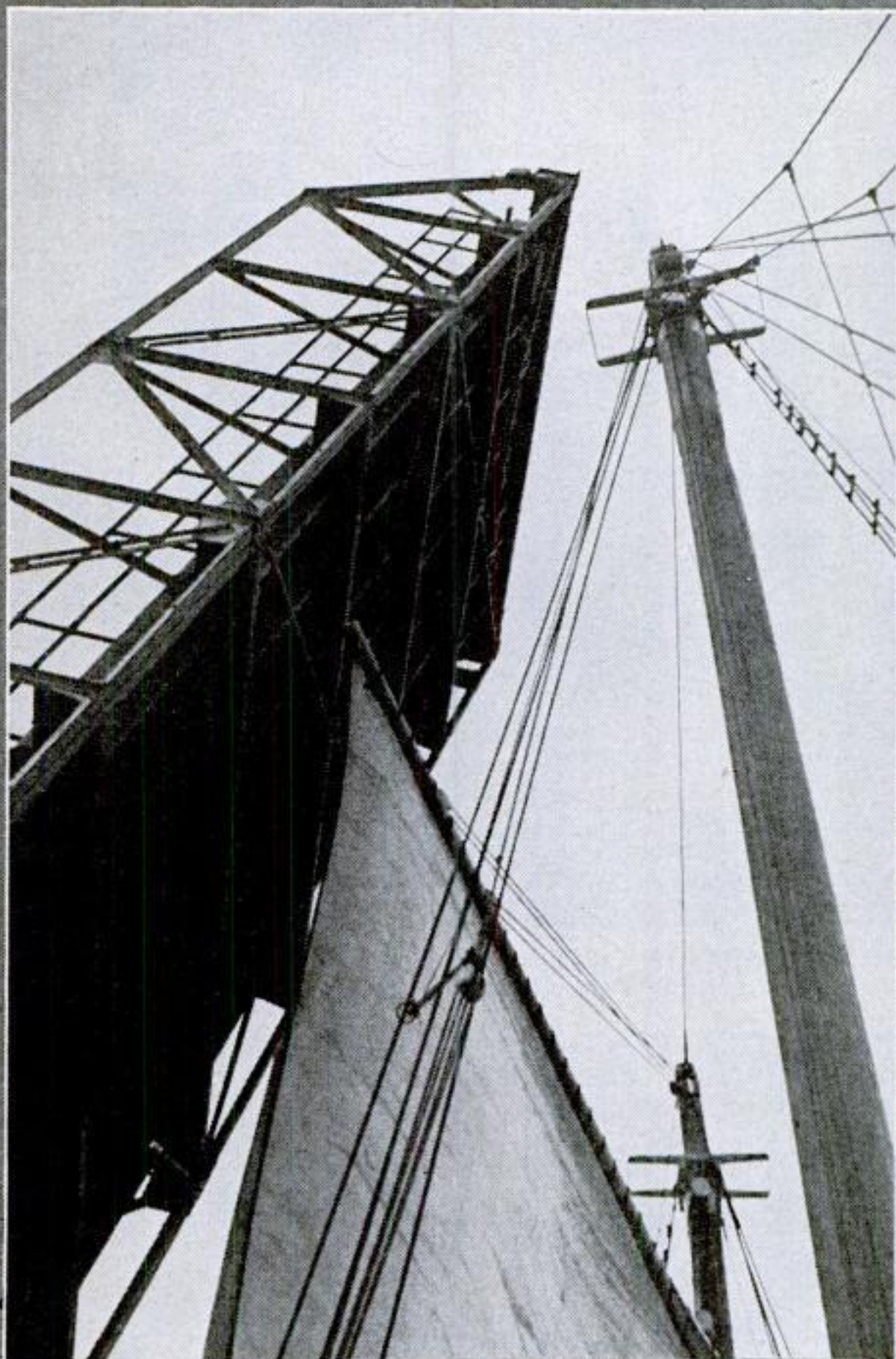
The 128-foot, 183-ton *Marvel* is the biggest and certainly the clumsiest vessel ever to sail the Inland Waterway's narrow canals and locks. She has no engine and seemed as out of place as a duck-billed platypus in the 20th Century. Much of the time was spent getting disentangled from bridges

or hauled off mud banks. Despite all this the passengers enjoyed themselves. Getting to Miami became a symbol of achievement. Those forced to jump ship along the way because their vacations had run out wired later to ask if the *Marvel* ever did manage to make it. She did—after a 33-day trip.

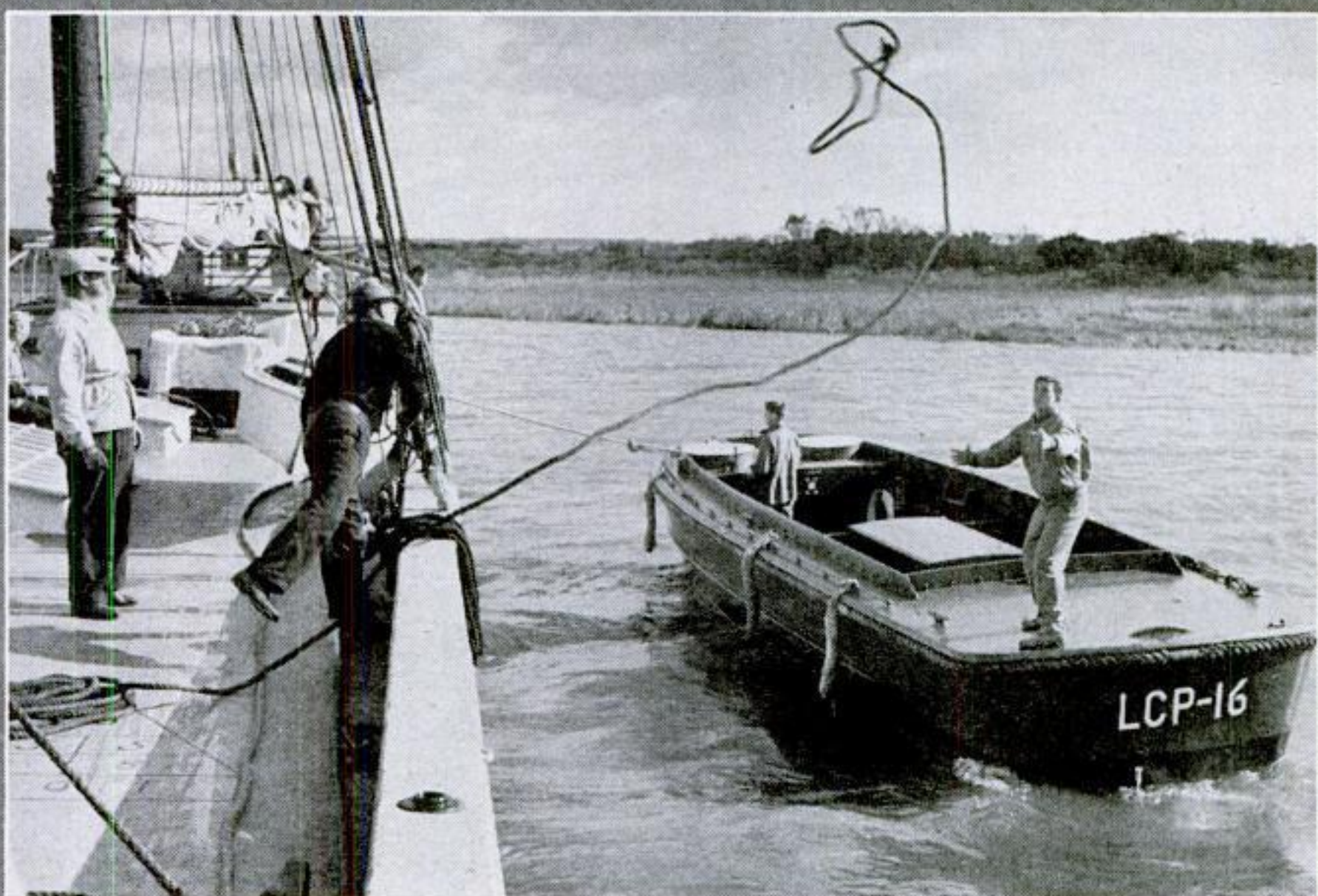


IN A GOOD BREEZE, with sails close-hauled, the best the *Marvel* could do was about four knots. She went

sideways almost as fast. But with a good stiff following wind she would hustle along at eight knots or better.



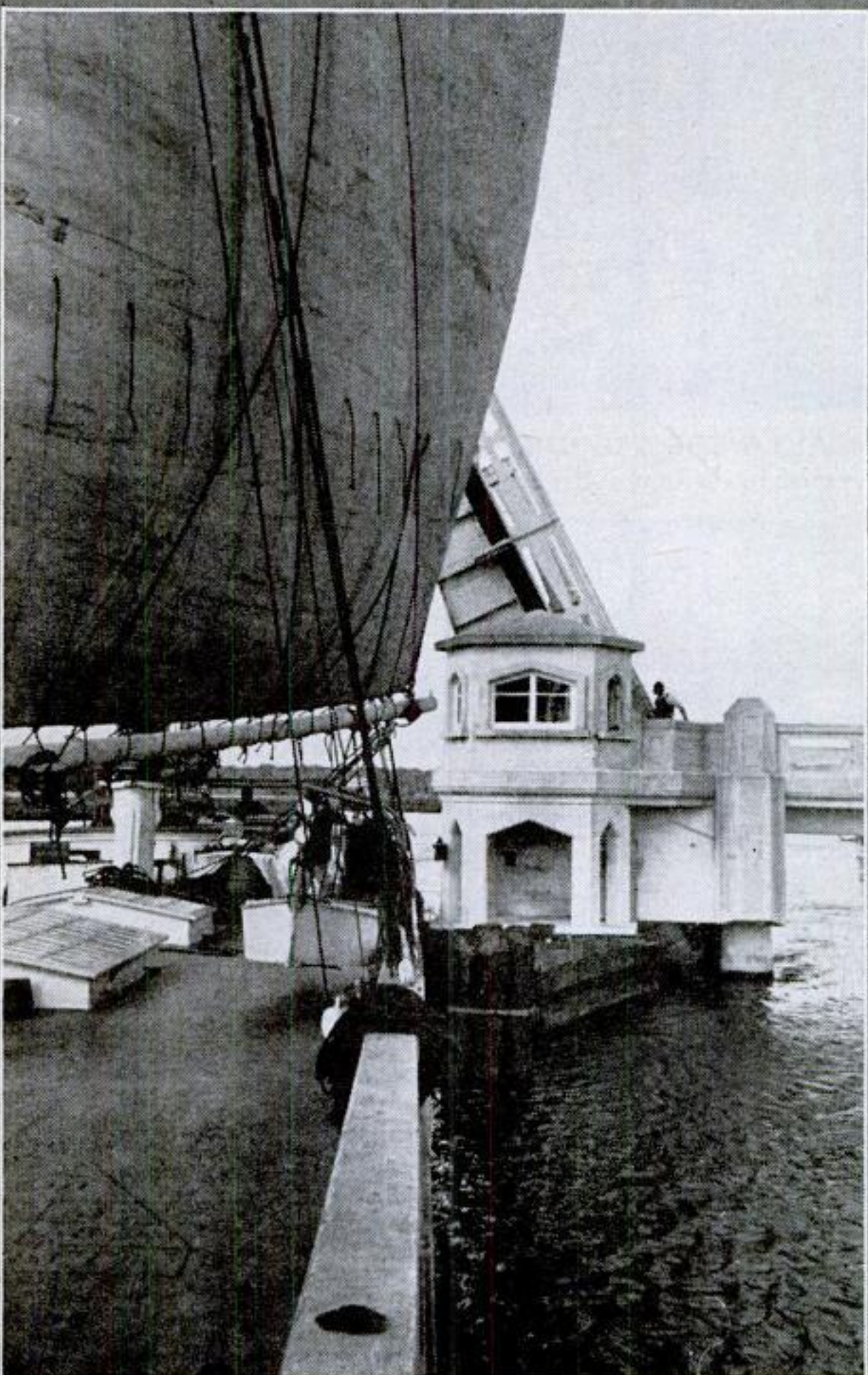
AT SISTERS' CREEK, Fla. the *Marvel* had her closest shave when her mainmast missed tip of bascule bridge by scant two feet.



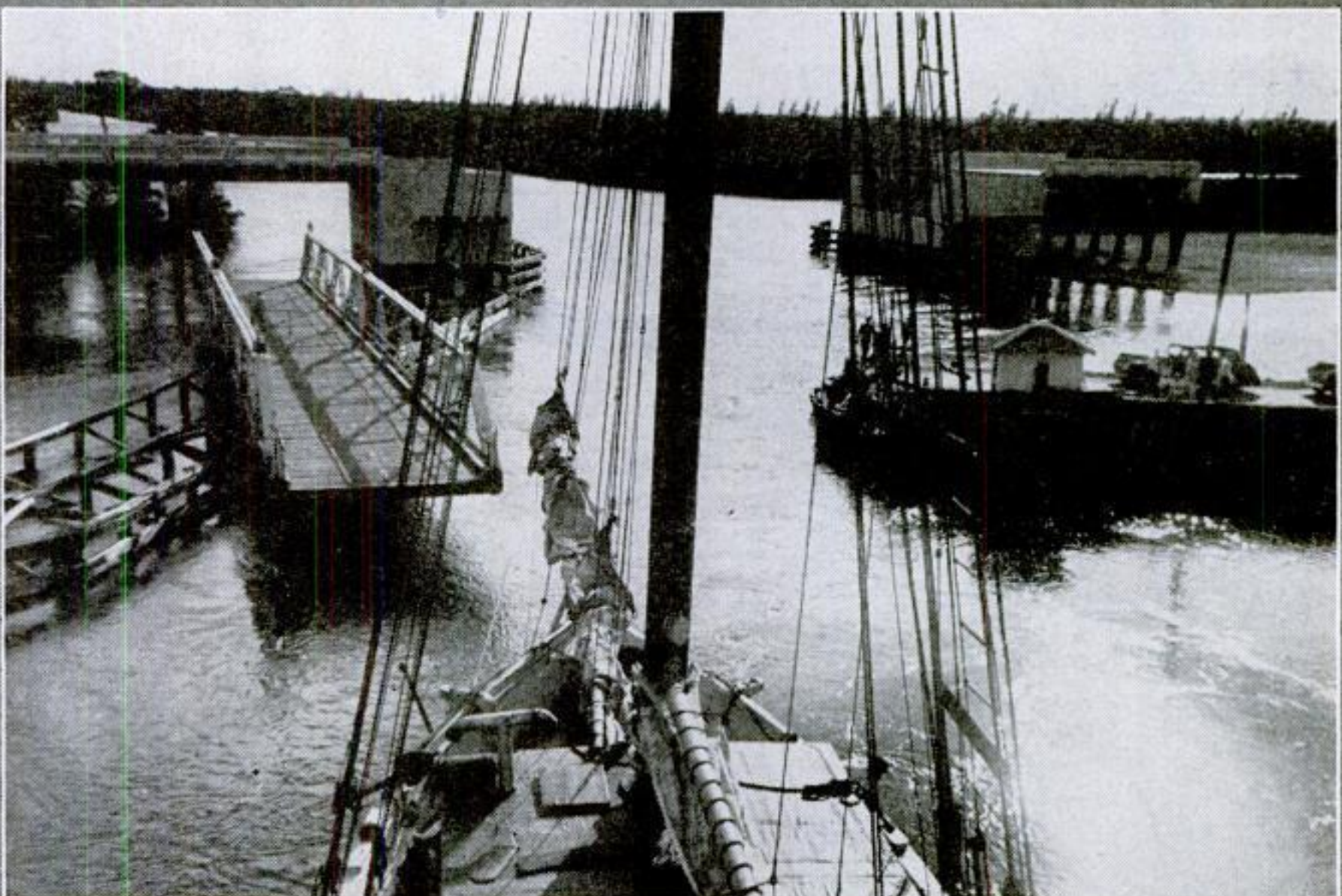
AT NEW RIVER, N. C. the *Marvel* spent most of Thanksgiving Day aground. She managed to get herself off once but second time she had to be pulled off into deeper water by a Marine crash boat.



NEAR MAYPORT, Fla., a few seconds after bumping past bascule bridge at bottom left, the *Marvel* plunked gently but firmly into the waterway bank. Altogether she ran aground fifteen times.



ANOTHER BASCULE BRIDGE, this at Mayport, Fla., gave trouble. Ship inched under but, once through, banged into piling.



NEAR FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla. *Marvel* tried to negotiate the 55-foot-wide opening made by a swing bridge, but the tide carried her against the bridge and she had to back out for another try.



'Bali'

Spring SHOWER OF color FOR YOUR lips....

SILKEN-SMOOTH IN TEXTURE WITH A STAYING

POWER THAT'S PHENOMENAL

'SUB-DEB' LIPSTICK

Coty

Inland Waterway CONTINUED



SHIP'S CAPTAIN was Marshall Pritchard of Baltimore, who has been at sea ever since he was 11. Only his perseverance got the *Marvel* through to Miami.



MEALS WERE DELICIOUS and most of the passengers gained five to ten pounds. In addition to the captain, crew consisted of mate, cook and steward.



SHIP'S CLOWN was John Hughes, a New Jersey soft-drink executive, shown here burlesquing Indian snake charmer. He loved to wear funny hats.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 113

Packed with Good Taste!



● For an evening packed with pleasure, discriminating people select the best of everything. In chewing gum it's Teaberry, of course! You can find no smoother, finer gum. And you will also enjoy the distinctive, bracing flavor that only Teaberry can give.

CLARK'S TEABERRY GUM

Carry It with You Always

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**When you're
picking the winner**

• Moment before post time . . . sleek, supple, magnificent thoroughbreds on parade . . . one of them will be the winner . . . which one? Moment for careful judgment, keen decision . . . moment that calls for the mellow, friendly counsel of a good cigar. Webster!

• Yes, Websters are still hard to get — so many want so many and we make so few. (Only 75,000,000 this year.) But as America's young men come home from overseas, Websters return to civilian life, too — and soon you can buy the executive's favorite — this 100%-Havana-filled luxury cigar — wherever fine tobaccos are sold.

WEBSTER CIGARS
EXECUTIVE AMERICA'S TOP CIGAR

Golden Wedding, 14c • Chico, 14c • Queens, 17c • Fancy Tales, 22c • Inmensas, 30c

A PRODUCT OF THE WEBSTER TOBACCO COMPANY, INC., NEW YORK



ADV. BY N. W. AYER



ONLY CHILD ABOARD was 3-year-old Gerry Cooke, son of a dancing instructor. He got in everybody's way but managed to keep out of real trouble.



BEST DAY'S RUN was the third, when 110 miles were logged running down Chesapeake Bay with sails. Some of the passengers pitched in to help the crew.



PALM BEACH and its warm sun convinced shivering, skeptical passengers who remained on the *Marvel* that they would really get to their destination.



**"I PROMISE to love, honor
and shave with Barbasol"**

That's right! To shave with Barbasol means a finer, smoother Barbasol Face—for better looks and *better feeling* in those close-ups—a real consideration for the woman in your life. "No brush, no lather, no rub-in"—try Barbasol and see why more men favor America's #1 shave for speed and ease, soothing comfort and smooth results. Tubes or jars. Large size, 25¢. Giant size, 50¢. Family size, 75¢.



Nunn-Bush

Ankle Fashioned Oxfords

QUALITY BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY



The Clyde
Style 2113
Brown Highland
Heavy Leather Sole
Rubber Heel

Most Styles
\$10 to \$13.50

A Ground Floor Opportunity!

NUNN-BUSH shoes are a greater style and comfort opportunity than most men would believe. Let your next shoes be Nunn-Bush. See what you get when a maker earnestly strives to build the world's finest shoes for men. Ankle-Fashioning, a Nunn-Bush development, greatly improves fit and adds extra miles of smartness.

See Your Local Nunn-Bush Merchant

NUNN-BUSH SHOE COMPANY · Manufacturers · MILWAUKEE 1, WIS.



CANDY SKULLS, gaily decorated and embossed with name of the recipient, are given to friends and sweethearts to be eaten at the party at the grave.

FEAST OF THE DEAD

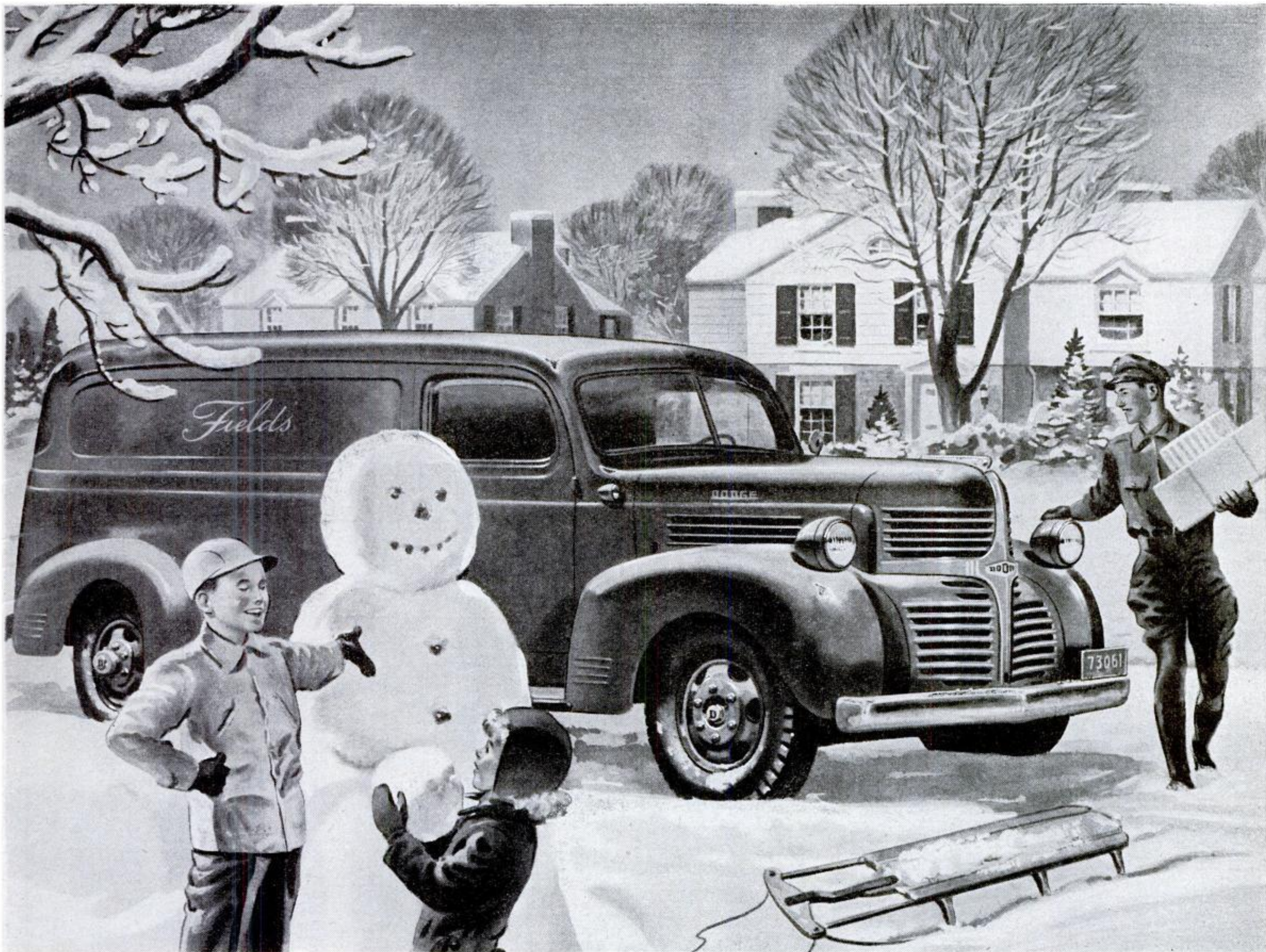
Mexicans eat candy skulls at the family graves

No matter on what date a Mexican dies, his family annually commemorates his death on Nov. 2 in a curious ritual called the Day of the Dead. In this ceremony Mexicans take flowers, food and drinks out to the cemetery and, because it would otherwise spoil, proceed to consume the food themselves. But the best feature of the day, especially for younger Mexicans, is the assortment of sweet candy skulls which they exchange as gifts with their friends. The candy skulls are taken along and eaten during the gay picnic that is held directly on the grave.



SKULL PEDDLER writes a name to order for a customer while a candy cat sits atop a pile of skulls. Priced from 5¢ to \$1, skulls are called *calaveras*.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 116



It's a masterpiece, too... and Job-Rated

THE driver who steps from that trim, good-looking truck in front of your home has reason for satisfaction. He's driving the sweetest-running, smoothest-riding truck he ever stepped into . . . a *masterpiece*.

He's driving a truck that Dodge truck engineers took pride in designing . . . and that Dodge truck craftsmen took pride in building.

There's no substitute for years of truck-building experience. So it's difficult to improve on the precise workmanship and quality that have always been major reasons for the economy, dependability and long life of Dodge trucks.

But over and above quality materials and precision workmanship, your Dodge truck will be *Job-Rated* . . . engineered and built to fit your job!

You get greater economy when your truck engine is rated for your loads. You get greater efficiency and longer life when *every* unit, from engine to rear axle, is *Job-Rated*.

So when you buy new trucks, standardize on Dodge *Job-Rated* trucks . . . trucks whose modern design and attractive appearance will reflect the character and prestige of your business.

See your Dodge dealer now for trucks that will save money *every* day, *every* mile . . . and for *more* miles, too!

DODGE DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORPORATION

Truck Parts Are Important—Owners tell us they'll long remember the quick wartime availability of Dodge truck parts. Parts when you need them: that's the Dodge way . . . your protection against costly delay.

REMEMBER THURSDAY NIGHT! THE MUSIC OF ANDRE KOSTELANETZ AND THE MUSICAL WORLD'S MOST POPULAR STARS . . . THURSDAYS, C.B.S., 9 P.M., E.T.

DODGE *Job-Rated* **TRUCKS**
FIT THE JOB . . . LAST LONGER

BUY VICTORY BONDS

QUICK STARTS

and many of them



WILLARD BATTERIES—Automobile • Truck and Bus • Radio • Motorcycle • Tractor • Aircraft • Marine • Diesel • Stationary—Sold and serviced by Willard Dealers everywhere.

Willard

"SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES

Dependability • Performance • Long Life

WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • DALLAS • TORONTO
A subsidiary of The Electric Storage Battery Company

Feast of the Dead CONTINUED



SUGAR ANGELS are also sold on Day of the Dead, are decorated with fancy sugar curlicues and the name of person to whom they are given as a present.



BREAD OF THE DEAD sits in basket on the sidewalk. This bread can be any color, but round, cookylike shape has been traditional for centuries.



SKULLS FOR SALE are displayed in shop window. Once-popular souvenirs like sugar coffins containing edible candy corpses are not made any more.



THREE FEATHERS

Reserve

FIRST AMONG FINE WHISKIES

At its Pre-war Best

Blended Whiskey 86 proof. 65% American grain neutral spirits. Three Feathers Distributors, Inc., N. Y.



LUCKY STRIKE
Means Fine Tobacco

SO ROUND, SO FIRM -

SO FULLY PACKED

SO FREE and EASY on the DRAW

Yes, L.S./M.F.T.



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